

ELS

English Language Studies

YDS İNGİLİZCE YABANCI DİL SINAVI 11

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NOUNS, ARTICLES, QUANTIFIERS and PRONOUNS

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NOUNS, ARTICLES, QUANTIFIERS and PRONOUNS

1- NOUNS

İngilizcede isimler **sayılabilir** (countable) ve **sayılamaz** (uncountable) olmak üzere ikiye ayrılır. Sayılabilir isimler rakamlarla ifade edebileceğimiz, çoğul yapabileceğimiz isimlerdir: **a house, two students, only one problem, another day, three years**, etc. Sayılamaz isimler, rakamlarla ifade edemeyeceğimiz, genellikle kütle halinde katı maddeleri, sıvı, gaz ya da toz halindeki maddeleri ve soyut kavramları karşılayan isimlerdir: **cheese, meat, water, milk, pollution, air, salt, sugar, happiness, luck**, etc.

1-1 COUNTABLE NOUNS

Sayılabilir isimler, tekil (singular) ya da çoğul (plural) biçimde kullanılır. Düzenli isimlerin çoğul biçimi, sözcüğün sonuna **-s** takısının eklenmesiyle elde edilir: **a book-books, a door-doors, a baby-babies, a course-courses**, etc.

a) The spelling of -s in Regular Plural Nouns

chair-chairs ruler-rulers girl-girls	Pek çok isim çoğul yapılırken sonuna sadece -s takısı alır .
bush-bushes clutch-clutches address-addresses quiz-quizzes box-boxes	-sh, -ch, -s, -z ve -x ile biten isimler çoğul yapılırken, -es eklenir. -z ile biten sözcüklere -s eklenirken z çift yazılır.
boy-boys play-plays tray-trays	Sonu -y ile biten isimlerde, -y 'den önce bir sesli harf varsa, sadece -s eklenir.
enemy-enemies discovery-discoveries cry-cries	-y 'den önce bir sessiz harf varsa, -y, i 'ye dönüşür ve -es eklenir.

EXERCISE 1 : Put into the plural.

Example: A coconut grows on a palm. Coconuts grow on palms.

1- A clown wears a costume.

.....

2- Sometimes a boy vandalises a park and breaks a bench or a swing.

.....

3- A fire fighter normally uses a hose to put out a fire.

.....

- 4- A prefix is a letter or syllable added to the beginning of a word to form a new word.
- 5- A rural industrial park creates pollution that can affect a downstream community.
- 6- A referee blows a whistle before he expresses a decision.
- 7- A penny doesn't buy much.
- 8- A brooch is popular with a lady.
- 9- A fez is a rare sight today.
- 10- A hatchery provides fish to supplement the stock in a reservoir, stream and lake.

EXERCISE 2: Add "-s" or "-es" to the nouns given.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1- trench | 11- hedge |
| 2- race | 12- taxi |
| 3- mass | 13- nanny |
| 4- essay | 14- tomb |
| 5- tax | 15- dish |
| 6- lie | 16- lark |
| 7- stem | 17- lace |
| 8- quiz | 18- maze |
| 9- ridge | 19- eye |
| 10- day | 20- spice |

Just for Fun

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE

Mike and his wife don't see each other for several days because of their different schedules.

When Mike arrived home late from the office on their wedding anniversary, he found a card and a present for him on the table. Before he left for work later that day, he made a long banner on his computer and hung it on the kitchen door, where his wife could see it when she came in.

Unexpectedly, she arrived at his office rather upset. He had made an unfortunate spelling mistake. The banner read:

"Happy Anniversary To The Women I Love."

(from Reader's Digest)

b) Irregular Plural Nouns

Bazı isimlerin çoğul biçimini oluştururken, sözcükteki sesli harf değişikliğe uğrar.

man-men	mouse-mice	foot-feet
woman-women	die-dice	tooth-teeth

Child ve **ox**, sonuna **-en** takısı alır.

child-children	ox-oxen
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Sonu **-o** ile biten sözcükleri üç gruba ayırabiliriz.

a) Sadece **-s** alanlar:

kilo-kilos	piano-pianos	solo-solos	zoo-zoos
photo-photos	radio-radios	studio-studios	tattoo-tattoos

b) **-es** alanlar:

potato-potatoes	tomato-tomatoes	hero-heroes	negro-negroes
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c) Hem **-s** hem **-es** alanlar:

zero-zeroes/zeros	volcano-volcanoes/volcanos
tornado-tornadoes/tornados	mosquito-mosquitoes/mosquitos

Sonu **-f** ya da **-fe** biçiminde biten isimler çoğul yapılırken, önce **-f**, **-v**'ye dönüşür. Ondan sonra **-es** eklenir.

knife-knives	half-halves	leaf-leaves	shelf-shelves
wife-wives	loaf-loaves	life-lives	thief-thieves

Sonu **-f** ile biten bazı isimlerde **-f** değişmez. Sadece **-s** eklenir.

roof-roofs	cliff-cliffs	sniff-sniffs	belief-beliefs	chief-chiefs
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Bazı isimlerin tekil ve çoğul biçimleri aynıdır.

deer	fish	sheep	series	means	species
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Özellikle Latince kökenli olan isimlerin çoğul biçimleri farklı kurallara göre elde edilir.

a) criterion-criteria

phenomenon-phenomena

b) analysis-analyses

thesis-theses

basis-bases

crisis-crises

oasis-oases

c) bacterium-bacteria

datum-data

medium-media

Explanations:

Tekil ve çoğul biçimi aynı olan isimler, tekil anlamda kullanıldığı zaman tekil fiil, çoğul anlamda kullanıldığı zaman çoğul fiille kullanılır.

There **is** a **sheep** in the meadow.

There **are some sheep** in the meadow.

The telephone **is a means** of communication.

The telephone and the telegram **are means** of communication.

EXERCISE 3: Write the plural forms of the given words.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1- self | 11- police chief |
| 2- serf | 12- leaf |
| 3- handloom | 13- wolf |
| 4- gentleman | 14- groom |
| 5- deer | 15- row |
| 6- goose | 16- ratio |
| 7- bluff | 17- root |
| 8- patio | 18- parenthesis |
| 9- foot | 19- cough |
| 10- fish | 20- midwife |

1-2 UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Sayılamaz isimler, rakamlarla ifade edemeyeceğimiz, sayamayacağımız isimlerdir. Bu isimlerin çoğul biçimi yoktur ve tekil fiil ile kullanılırlar. A/an, one gibi sözcükleri bu isimlerle kullanamayız.

This **money** is yours.
Our **furniture** is rather old.
The **scenery** along the Bosphorus **is** magnificent.

Sayılamaz isimleri şu şekilde gruplandırabiliriz:

a) Nouns denoting whole groups made up of similar items:

baggage/luggage, clothing, food, fruit, furniture, jewellery, junk, equipment, machinery, postage, scenery, traffic, money, ammunition, etc.

Bu gruptaki isimler, birbirine benzer nesnelerden oluşan grup isimleridir. Genellikle, bütün grubu ifade eden isim **uncountable**, grubu oluşturan tek tek parçalar ise countable olur.

Examples: furniture — *uncountable*
chair, armchair, sofa, table, etc. — *countable*

fruit — *uncountable*
apple, orange, pear, peach, apricot, etc. — *countable*

jewellery — *uncountable*
ring, bracelet, necklace, earrings, etc. — *countable*

ammunition — *uncountable*
pistol, rifle, gun, etc. — *countable*

b) Substances:

Solids: meat, cheese, butter, bread, ice, glass, iron, silver, gold, etc.

Fluids: water, milk, beer, wine, soup, blood, oil, etc.

Gases: pollution, air, steam, oxygen, etc.

Particles: salt, sugar, pepper, rice, wheat, corn, flour, dirt, dust, sand, etc.

c) Abstract nouns: Pek çok soyut isim uncountable olarak kabul edilir.

advice, anger, assistance, behaviour, conduct, courage, education, employment, evidence, fun, happiness, health, help, honesty, hospitality, importance, intelligence, information, knowledge, justice, laughter, luck, music, patience, peace, poetry, pride, progress, significance, truth, violence, wealth, work, homework, time, energy, news, vocabulary, etc.

d) **Gerunds:** swimming, diving, running, cooking, etc.

e) **Recreation:** chess, tennis, football, etc.

f) **Fields of study:** history, literature, psychology, chemistry, etc.

g) **Languages:** Turkish, English, German, Portuguese, etc.

h) **Natural Phenomena:** dew, fog, hail, heat, humidity, lightning, rain, snow, thunder, weather, wind, sunshine, gravity, etc.

EXERCISE 4 : Add final -s/-es to the nouns in bold type if necessary.

Example: Put all of the **fork** and **spoon** away.
Put all of the **forks** and **spoons** away.

Put all of the **cutlery** away. (no change)

- 1- The **weather** has been awful this week. We have had several **storm** and high **wind**. However, last week we didn't have any **rain** at all. Instead, we had plenty of **sunshine**.
- 2- **Loyalty** is very important for **employee** of **celebrity** because TV **channel**, **newspaper** and **journalist** are always interested in **gossip** about the **life** of the **rich** and **famous**.
- 3- I don't want to take a lot of **luggage** because we will be touring. A few **T-shirt** and two or three **skirt** along with **sock** and **underwear** should be enough.
- 4- While working in the remote research station, the **scientist** had to make their own **entertainment**. They held **quiz**, watched **film** and played **cricket**.
- 5- I have been trying to get more **exercise**. I did twenty **press-up**, ten **minute** of **jogging** and walked up the **stair** at work instead of using the lift.
- 6- Her mother gave her all her **jewellery** just before she died. There were three **ring**, two **bracelet**, two **necklace** and several **pair** of **earring**.
- 7- If you are going to the wholesaler, can you get some **stationery**? We need six **pen**, six **pencil**, two **box** of **paper** and some **paper clip**.
- 8- It would help ease the **traffic** in this city if fewer people travelled in **car** and they made more use of **bus** and **train** and other **form** of public **transport**.
- 9- Although many **child** don't realise it, their **education** is probably the most important aspect of their **life**. If they study hard, doing all their **homework** and passing their **exam**, then they will have plenty of **choice** for their **future**.
- 10- The old saying that **beauty** is only skin deep is, of course, true, but with the **technology** available today, it is possible to have one's **eye** enhanced by surgery. **Nose** can be straightened or reduced in size, **chin** can be refined and **skin** can be treated to remove **blemish** and **scar**.

1-3 COUNTABLE OR UNCOUNTABLE

Bazı isimler, hem **countable** hem de **uncountable** olarak kullanılabilirler. Ancak farklı bir anlam ifade ederler.

- iron:** This cupboard is too heavy, because it's made of **iron**. (iron = demir, uncountable)
It's easier to get creases out with steam **irons**. (irons = ütüler, countable)
- glass:** There may be some **glass** on the floor, because the window got broken. (glass = cam, uncountable)
We need some more **glasses** for the party. (glass = bardak, countable)
- paper:** She wastes a lot of **paper** while writing compositions. (paper = kağıt, uncountable)
We always buy two **papers** at the weekend. (two papers (newspapers) = iki gazete, countable)
- experience:** It's difficult to get a job without **experience**. (experience = deneyim, uncountable)
We had some wonderful **experiences** on our trip. (experience = olay, countable)
- work:** It's really difficult to find **work** after the recent economic crisis. (work = iş, uncountable)
Have you read all the **works** of that author? (work = eser, countable)
- noise:** **Noise** is a kind of pollution too. (noise = gürültü, uncountable)
We heard a loud **noise** down the river. (noise = ses, countable)

Bu şekilde kullanabileceğimiz diğer bazı isimler şunlardır:

light	(gün ışığı - uncountable).	light	(elektrik, ışık - countable)
lamb	(kuzu eti - uncountable).	lamb	(kuzu - countable)
chicken	(tavuk eti - uncountable).	chicken	(tavuk - countable)
country	(kırsal, taşra - uncountable).	country	(ülke - countable)

time (zaman - uncountable) but can take *a/an* in expressions like *have a nice time, have a good time, etc.*

time (kez, kere - countable)

Birden fazla çeşit, tür ifade ederken, sayılamaz isimleri çoğul olarak kullanabiliriz.

We have no **food** at home. (uncountable)
Grains and vegetables are useful **foods**.

There is some **fruit** in the bowl. (uncountable)
Oranges and apples are winter **fruits**.

Cheese is a rich source of calcium. (unc.)
They sell twenty different **cheeses** in their shop.

EXERCISE 5: Add final -s/-es to the nouns in bold type if possible.

- 1- Because he is a busy businessman, he uses a lot of services that save him valuable **time**.
- 2- How many **time** do I have to remind you to let me know when you are going to be late home from school?
- 3- The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is made up of some Middle Eastern **country** together with Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela.
- 4- They spend the winter in Istanbul and return to the **country** in the summer, when there is plenty of **work** to be done on the farm.
- 5- The museum exhibits **work** of art from the 19th century.
- 6- All this direct mail advertising is such a waste of **paper**.
- 7- News of the scandal will be in all the **paper** in the morning.
- 8- I do wish you wouldn't sit on the damp **grass**.
- 9- The stems of the most common **grass** are slender, while bamboos, which are in the same family, can have stems up to three feet around.
- 10- Are you going to have **light** on your Christmas tree?
- 11- Venetian blinds let **light** enter a room, but also provide privacy.
- 12- We had **goose** for our Christmas dinner for a change. It is similar to **chicken**, but slightly greasier.
- 13- Taking part time jobs in companies while attending university will provide valuable **experience** for you, and it will also help you find proper **work** when you graduate.
- 14- His own **experience** as a victim of South Africa's policy of apartheid provided the novelist Alex La Guma with a basis for his writing.
- 15- When I was a child, my parents bought two lovely **lamb**, one for me and one for my sister. We took them as our pets, so we were terrified when they were slaughtered in Kurban Bayram. For many years afterwards, neither my sister nor I could eat any **lamb**.

1-4 POSSESSIVE NOUNS

a) İngilizcede iyelik bildirmek için 's ve of kullanılır. Genellikle 's canlı varlıklar için, of ise cansız varlıklar için kullanılır.

Mr. Brown's office
the manager's opinion
Jack's sisters

my sister's room
the cat's tail
the dog's ears

the legs of the table
the handle of the door

the end of the film
the effect of the pollution

- b) 's bazen cansız varlıklar için de kullanılır. Özellikle, *government, company, institute* gibi organizasyon isimleriyle ya da *city, town, world, Turkey, England* gibi sözcüklerle 's ya da of kullanabiliriz.

the company's financial situation =the financial situation **of the company**
the world's population =the population **of the world**

Turkey's foreign investments =the foreign investments **of Turkey**
the city's biggest problem =the biggest problem **of the city**

- c) Düzenli (sonu -s ile biten) çoğul isimler için çoğul takısı -s den sonra sadece **apostrophe (')** kullanılır. Sonu -s ile bitmeyen düzensiz çoğullarda ise **apostrophe "s" ('s)** kullanılır.

singular	plural
my son's room (oğlumun odası)	my sons' room (oğullarımın odası)
Mr. Brown's car	the Browns' car
the baby's cot	the babies' cots
a housewife's duties	housewives' duties
a child's story	children's stories
a deer's horns	deer's horns
a woman's purse	women's purses

Bazı uzun tanımlamalarda insanlar için **of** kullanılabilir.

Do you know **that woman's house**?

Do you know the house **of that woman** who is talking to your mother?

- d) 's zaman sözcükleriyle de kullanılır: **today's** paper, **tomorrow's** meeting, **next week's** programme, etc.

This year's conference will be held in Ankara.
 Can you remember **Monday's** classes?

A week's holiday, two weeks' holiday, three hours' rest, etc. gibi süreç bildiren yapıları apostrophe "s" ile belirtiriz.

Two hours' sleep will do me good. (iki saatlik uyku...)
 Our work is nearly **one hour's drive** from here. (arabayla bir saatlik yol...)

- e) **My, your, his, our**, etc. gibi sözcükler iyelik sıfatlarıdır (possessive adjectives) ve bir isimle birlikte kullanılırlar: **my** mother, **his** opinion, **your** ideas, etc. **Mine, yours, his, ours** gibi sözcükler iyelik zamirleridir (possessive pronouns) ve tek başlarına kullanılırlar.

Subject Pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	my	mine
You	your	yours
He	his	his
She	her	hers
It	its	(possessive pronoun olarak kullanılmaz)
We	our	ours
You	your	yours
They	their	theirs

-Whose book is this?
 -It's **my book**. OR It's **mine**.

-Is that Jack's car?
 -Yes, it is **his car**. OR It is **his**.

-Are these your books?
 -Yes, they are **our books**. OR They are **ours**.

Özel isim ya da diğer isimler, kendilerinden sonra başka bir isim olmadan 's ya da **apostrophe** ile bitebilirler.

- Whose bag is this?
- It's **Ayşe's** bag. OR It's **Ayşe's**.

These are **the children's** books. OR These books are **the children's**.
This is **my sisters'** room. OR This room is **my sisters'**.

Possessive adjective ile isim arasında, vurguyu arttırmak için, **own** kullanabiliriz.

Is this **your own** book or did you borrow it?
It's **my own** book. (or It's **my own**.)
Benim **kendi** kitabım.

Don't do what others say. You should have **your own** ideas. (Senin **kendi** düşüncelerin olmalı.)

Own, of ile de kullanılabilir.

She doesn't want to share her room with her brother.
She wants **her own room**. = She wants **a room of her own**.

She has very nice **ideas of her own**. (Kendisinin çok güzel düşünceleri var.)

EXERCISE 6: Use apostrophe "s" ('s), apostrophe (') or **of** to show the possessive case of the nouns. In some cases more than one use is possible.

- 1- the bottom/the lake
- 2- two weeks/rest
- 3- Sue/brother/wife
- 4- Sue/brothers/wives
- 5- the sheep/coat
- 6- the title/the song
- 7- the students/instruments
- 8- an hour/exercise
- 9- the saddle/the bicycle
- 10- your dog/the name
- 11- Turkey/the ancient monuments
- 12- the history/England
- 13- the medical notes/the patient arriving from the operating theatre
.....
- 14- the doctor/surgery
- 15- the customers/the wishes
- 16- the name/my aunt and uncle/cottage
- 17- the topic/yesterday/lesson
- 18- the ponies/stables
- 19- the fabric/the dress
- 20- the team/the captain

2- ARTICLES (a/an, the)

2-1 INDEFINITE ARTICLE : a/an

a) Belirtisiz article **a/an**, sadece sayılabilir tekil isimlerle kullanılır. Çoğul ya da sayılamaz isimlerle bu article'ı kullanamayız.

Sessiz harfle başlayan isimler **a**, sesli harfle başlayanlar ise **an** alır: *a teacher, a table, a suggestion, an application form, an engineer, an eraser, etc.*

"h" harfi bazı sözcüklerde "a" biçiminde okunur. "u" harfi ise bazı sözcüklerde "yu" biçiminde telaffuz edilir. Bu durumda harfin yazılışı değil, okunuşu temel alınır.

an honest man
an hour
an honorable person

a university student
a European country
a universal fact

b) **A/an** genellikle bir nesnenin ne olduğunu ifade ederken ya da kişilerin mesleğini söylerken kullanılır.

I am **a** teacher.
His father is **an** accountant at **a** big firm.
Nigeria is **a** country in Africa.
It's **an** awful day today.
A sparrow is **a** bird.

Sayılabilir tekil isimleri bu şekilde belirtisiz nesne biçiminde kullanırken, tek başlarına kullanamayız. Mutlaka **a/an** ile kullanmamız gerekir. Sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle sayılamaz isimler ise genel anlamda kullanıldıklarında, tek başlarına kullanılırlar.

My sister and I are **teachers**.
His parents are **accountants** at a big firm.
Nigeria and Zambia are **countries** in Africa.
I like **oranges**.
She is very fond of **animals**.
People of all ages should drink **milk**.
Money can't be a solution to every problem.
Paper has become rather expensive after the recent rises in prices.
Most women like to wear **jewellery**.

Sayılabilir çoğul bir ismi ya da sayılamaz bir ismi genelin içinde bir grup, bir miktar ifade edecek şekilde kullanırken, her ikisi için de **some** kullanabiliriz. *Some + plural noun*, çoğul bir fiil, *some + uncountable noun* tekil bir fiil gerektirir.

Some people like money excessively.
I need to buy **some** clothes.
There are **some** apples in the fridge. Will you bring them?
There is **some** milk in the fridge.
I need to borrow **some** money to buy that car.
You should have **some** experience for this job.

EXERCISE 7: Add **a** or **an** where necessary.

- 1- orang-utan is ape with facial features resembling those of old man.
- 2- I drink both tea and coffee, but I am more likely to ask for cup of coffee when in café.
- 3- His brother is going to be doctor, but he is still student at medical school. During the holidays, he works as assistant in shoe shop.
- 4- intelligence combined with determination and benevolence made him successful social reformer.
- 5- physics is subject which interests me considerably.
- 6- ambitious person will sometimes also be ruthless person.
- 7- leather as material for making coats and shoes has little competition.
- 8- The witness described the robber as having short hair and beard.
- 9- security is important issue for anyone living in remote area.
- 10- I bumped into old school friend of mine, who is now housewife, on my way home.
- 11- In spring, we spend week at holiday park in Wales.
- 12- He was known as honest man, so everybody was shocked when he was involved in embezzlement.
- 13- snow covered the runway, which caused me unexpected delay.
- 14- care should be taken when central heating is being installed as gas can cause explosion.
- 15- I have ordered buffet for the event with hot and cold food and large birthday cake.

EXERCISE 8: Add **a/an** or **some** where necessary.

- 1- I like cheese grated on the top of spaghetti sauce.
- 2- Look! There is ice cream van. Shall we buy the children ice cream for treat?
- 3- simple paste made with flour and water makes good glue for children to use.
- 4- If we take taxi to the exhibition hall, we will save time.
- 5- Mrs Penny is throwing of her belongings out. Would you like to have look through them?
- 6- She spends a lot of money on make-up and has very expensive perfumes.
- 7- people believe that margarine is healthier than butter, but others claim just the opposite.
- 8- Although theatre studies is serious subject at this university, it is not as academically challenging as subjects.
- 9- There are wonderful examples of impressionist paintings in that museum.
- 10- Many people choose jobs that they think will lead to worthwhile career.
- 11- In general, I'm not interested in architecture, but Charleston has fabulous colonial houses and churches.
- 12- students don't do any work until just before their exams.
- 13- If you put calamine lotion on your rash, it will stop it itching.
- 14- There is small jug of milk on the table.
- 15- There are interesting articles in this month's magazine. There is article about Jeffrey Archer and tips on how to lose weight quickly.

2-2 DEFINITE ARTICLE "the"

- a) Belli bir nesneden söz ediyorsak **the** kullanılır. **The** sayılabilir tekil ya da çoğul ve sayılamaz isimlerin hepsiyle kullanılır.

Yesterday, I bought **a** blouse and **a** skirt. **The blouse** was reasonably cheap, but **the skirt** was rather expensive.

Yukarıdaki örnekte, **blouse** ve **skirt** isimlerinden ilk kez söz ederken **a** kullandık. Ancak, aynı nesnelerden ikinci kez söz ederken **the** kullandık. Çünkü artık hangi etek ve bluzdan söz ettiğimiz bellidir.

A newly married couple moved into the flat next to ours last week. **The man** looks over fifty but **the woman** can't be more than twenty-five.

She served us meat and rice at the dinner last night. **The rice** was really delicious but **the meat** wasn't very well-cooked.

- b) Kullandığımız ifadede dinleyici için net olmayan, bilinmeyen bir nesne ya da kişiden söz ediyorsak **a/an** kullanılır. Ancak hangi nesne ya da kişiden sözettiğimiz ifademizde belli oluyorsa **the** kullanılır.

She was reading **a** book when I went to see her.
She was reading **the** book I'd given her when I went to see her.

Are you still looking for **a** job?
Do you think you'll get **the** job you applied for last week?

Can you give me **an** apple out of the bowl? (herhangi bir elma)
Can you give me **the** apple just at the top? (en üstteki elma, belli bir elma)

- c) Konuşmanın geçtiği ortamdaki nesnelerden söz ederken **the** kullanılır.

Don't forget to turn off **the** light before you go to bed. (the light in this room)
Can you close **the** door please? (the door to this room)
Can you give me a lift to **the** airport? (the airport of this town)
The ceiling leaks on rainy days. (the ceiling of this house)

- d) Dünyada ya da belli bir ortamda **tek** olan şeyler için **the** kullanılır.

What is **the** highest mountain in the world? (dünyada bir tane 'en yüksek dağ' vardır.)
The only person she can trust is her mother.
The earth is becoming hotter because of the hole in **the** ozone layer.
The Prime Minister is going to make a speech on TV.
Oslo is **the** capital of Norway.

- e) **Breakfast, lunch** ve **dinner** ile normalde article kullanılmaz.

I usually eat **lunch** at 2 o'clock.
What shall we eat for **dinner**?

Ancak bu sözcükleri bir sıfat tamlamasında kullanıyorsak, **a/an**, specific olarak kullanıyorsak **the** kullanılır.

We had **a** wonderful dinner together.
I left home after **a** hasty breakfast.
The breakfast we had at that hotel was awful.

Meal ile **a** kullanılır. Ancak specific anlamda **the** kullanımı da mümkündür.

After the meeting we went to a restaurant, and had **a** meal together.
I haven't seen him since **the** meal we had with his friends.

f) Cinema ve theatre ile **the** kullanılır.

Shall we go to **the** cinema tonight?
I haven't been to **the** theatre recently.

Televizyondaki programlardan söz ediyorsak, **television** ile **the** kullanılmaz. Ancak cihaz olarak televizyondan söz ediyorsak **the** kullanılır.

I can't watch **television** very often.
I remember watching this film on **television** before.

Will you please turn down **the** television?
Let's turn off **the** television and have a chat.

Radio ile **the** kullanılır.

I listened to the news on **the** radio.

g) Sea, sky, ground, country/countryside (taşra, kır anlamında) sözcükleriyle **the** kullanılır.

My son dropped his ball from the balcony and it fell to **the** ground.
There are black clouds in **the** sky. I think it's going to rain.
He bought a house in **the** country after his retirement, and is now living there.
I'd like to own a house by **the** sea.
The children are swimming in **the** sea.

Ancak, denizde yolculuk ifade ederken **be at sea** yapısıyla **the** kullanılmaz.

The sailors were bored because they had been **at sea** for months.

Space "uzay" anlamındaysa **the** ile kullanılmaz. "Boş yer, boşluk" anlamındaysa **the** ile kullanılır.

People are very interested in what is going on in **space**.
I'm not a good driver, so I can't park the car if **the space** isn't big enough.

h) Sayılabilir tekil bir ismi **the** ile, bütün bir türü ifade edecek şekilde kullanabiliriz.

The whale is the largest mammal.
The nightingale sings beautifully.
The willow is my favourite tree.

Bu sözcükleri, **the** kullanmadan, çoğul biçimde kullandığımızda da anlam aynı olur.

Whales are the largest mammals.
Nightingales sing beautifully.
Willows are my favourite trees.

Müzik aletlerinden, çeşitli icatlardan ya da aletlerden söz ederken **the + singular noun** kullanılır.

The aeroplane is the fastest means of transport.
Thanks to **the** telephone, the world seems to have become smaller.
He knows how to play **the** guitar.
The computer is the most important invention of our age.

Bu örneklerde gördüğümüz gibi, **the aeroplane, the telephone** gibi ifadeler genel olarak uçak, telefon anlamını vermektedir. Belli bir uçak, telefon, gitar, vs. den söz ederken **the**, herhangi bir uçak, gitar vs. den söz ederken **a/an** de kullanabiliriz.

The plane from Berlin has just landed. (a specific plane)
A plane crashed in the storm last night.

Can you bring me **the** guitar? (konuşmanın geçtiği ortamda belli bir gitar)
I want to buy **a** guitar. (herhangi bir gitar)

- i) Bazı sıfatlar, isim kullanmadan, **the** ile kullanıldığında, bir grubu ifade eden çoğul bir anlam kazanır. Bu yapı ile daima çoğul fiil kullanılır.

The old should be respected. (Yaşlılara saygı gösterilmeli.)
The poor have become poorer since the recent crisis.
Special schools must be founded for **the disabled**.

Bu anlamı sıfattan sonra çoğul bir isim kullanarak da verebiliriz.

Old people are usually looked after by their children in our country. (The old are)
Unemployed people have no social security. (The unemployed have)

Bu yapıyı tekil bir anlam ifade etmek için kullanamayız. Eğer tekil bir anlamda kullanmak isuyorsak, *man, woman, child, person, etc.* gibi bir isimle tamamlamamız gerekir.

An old woman is living in the flat next to ours.
The old man living upstairs is rather bad-tempered.
I couldn't help feeling sorry when I saw **a blind child** begging.

- j) Ulus isimlerini **the** ile kullanarak, bütün bir ulusu ifade eden çoğul bir anlam verebiliriz.

The Japanese are very industrious people. (Japanese people)
The English are thought to be cold.
The French are interested in art.

Bu sözcükler o ülkenin dilini ifade ediyorsa, **the** kullanılmaz ve tekil fiil alır.

Japanese is said to be easy to learn. (Japonca)
English is becoming a world language.
French is no longer so attractive as it used to be.

Türk, American, German, Russian, etc. gibi bir ülkenin insanını ifade eden sözcükler çoğul kullanıldıkları zaman sonuna **-s** takısı alır.

Turks are still known as barbarians by some **Europeans**.

- k) **The** with geographical names:

Kıta isimleri **the** ile kullanılmaz.

Asia Africa Europe North America

Tek ülke isimleri **the** almaz. Ancak ülke adıyla birlikte *union, republic, kingdom, etc.* gibi sözcükler varsa **the** kullanılır.

Turkey France Bulgaria China Russia

the Republic of Turkey **the** United Kingdom
the United States of America **the** Soviet Union

East, west, north gibi yön bildiren sözcüklerle bölgeleri belirtirken **the** kullanılır. Ancak bunların sıfat biçimleri ile (*eastern, western, northern, etc.*) **the** kullanılmaz.

the Middle East **the** Far East

the east of Turkey (eastern Turkey)
the south of Italy (southern Italy)

Tek tek ada ve dağ isimleriyle **the** kullanılmaz. Ancak takımadalar ve sıradağlar çoğul bir isimle **the** alırlar.

Mount Everest	Mount Ağrı	Sicily	Bermuda
the Alps	the Andes		
the Canary Islands/ the Canaries			

Göl isimleri **the** almaz. Ancak okyanus, deniz, nehir ve kanal isimleri **the** ile kullanılır.

Lake Superior	Lake Van
the Mediterranean Sea	the Black Sea
the Nile	the Mississippi
the Suez Canal	the Kızılırmak
the Indian Ocean	the Panama Canal
	the Pacific Ocean

EXERCISE 9: Add **a/an, the** or **some** where necessary. In some cases more than one answer is possible.

- 1- A: Are you going to buy your brother birthday present?
B: Probably not, but I will take him out for nice meal.
- 2- I've just read interesting book about hole in ozone layer.
- 3- We don't really need new window frames. ones we have at moment will last for another decade.
- 4- chairperson of Young People's Task Group has asked committee members whether they would consider holding additional meeting to discuss main plan for next year.
- 5- A: My son has buckled front wheel of his bicycle.
B: There is small workshop on Main Street. If you ask manager there, he might be able to mend it.
A: Thanks for advice. I will speak to him tomorrow.
- 6- According to radio travel news, there is heavy traffic on main road into Birmingham. Can we choose different route?
- 7- Ann is such lazy team member that officers refuse to work with her, and ones that choose her regret it later.
- 8- Yesterday afternoon, I couldn't help having look in new boutique and buying new clothes.
- 9- whole class are going to visit zoo on Thursday. They will be accompanied by teachers from school and parents.
- 10- Last summer, I went hiking with Simon. Simon carried heavy rucksack, while I carried light one as I'm not as strong as Simon. Simon, however, usually reached top of hills before I did.
- 11- Recently there have been serious attempts to preserve Welsh, which is old Celtic language, but almost all Welsh speakers also speak English.
- 12- Next summer, I am hoping to spend week in Rocky Mountains, particularly in section of range which lies in Wyoming.
- 13- 2002 Commonwealth Games included events for disabled, which raised awareness of this area of sport.
- 14- There was layer of frost on my car this morning, so I had to spray windscreen with 'antifreeze'.
- 15- She is usually so late getting out of bed in order to go to work that she has to skip breakfast and eat snack on bus.
- 16- photograph that your brother took of Mississippi River catches autumn colours beautifully. Is he professional photographer?
- 17- Uzbekistan, former Soviet republic, was chief source of Soviet Union's cotton supply and is now third largest cotton producer in world.
- 18- Although Britain is actually island, it is connected to mainland of Europe by tunnel which runs under British Channel.

- 19- We usually shop at that centre because selection of shops is good, parking is convenient and there is good selection of restaurant's.
- 20- Most of world's diamonds are mined in African countries, but they are also found in United States of America, particularly in Upper Peninsula of Michigan.
- 21- English are proud of their cultural heritage. They have rich literary and artistic tradition, which has influenced development of cultures around world whose people speak English parallel to their native tongues.
- 22- method my father uses to scare away birds is to hang shiny strips of paper over vegetable patch.
- 23- He likes jogging and exercising, but he is not serious sportsman.
- 24- Tipperary is only small town in Ireland, but it has been made famous because it is focus of well known folk song.
- 25- anthropology, science that studies human cultures and deals mainly with origins and development of human societies, can be divided into physical and cultural anthropology. Physical anthropology is considered natural science, while cultural anthropology is considered social science.

3- QUANTIFIERS

One, many, much, some, etc. gibi sözcükler nicelik ifade eder. Nicelik bildiren sözcüklerin bazıları sadece sayılabilir isimlerle, bazıları sayılamaz isimlerle, bazıları ise her ikisiyle de kullanılabilir.

3-1 ANY, MANY, MUCH, SOME, A LOT OF/LOTS OF, NO

Any, some, a lot of/lots of, hem sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle hem de sayılamaz isimlerle kullanılır. **Many** sadece çoğul isimlerle, **much** ise sadece sayılamaz isimlerle kullanılır.

Any daha çok soruda ve olumsuz cümlede kullanılır. Sayılabilir isimlerle kullanıldığında çoğul isim ve çoğul fiil, sayılamaz isimlerle kullanıldığında tekil fiil gerektirir.

- **Are** there **any** wild animals in this forest?
- No, there **aren't any**. (There aren't any wild animals in this forest.)
- **Is** there **any** milk at home?
- No, there **isn't any**. (There isn't any milk at home.)

Olumsuz cümlede **not any** yerine **no** kullanabiliriz. Ancak **no** sayılabilir tekil isimlerle de kullanılır. **No** kullanıldığında fiilin olumlu olduğuna dikkat ediniz.

- There **are no** wild animals in this forest.
- There **is no** milk at home.
- There **was no** bus at that hour, so we took a taxi.
- (There wasn't a bus at that hour.)

Any olumlu cümlede kullanıldığında, **herhangi bir, istediğin** anlamını verir. Bu kullanımda **any**'den sonra sayılabilir tekil isim de gelebilir.

- Which dress should I wear to the party?
- You can wear **any dress** you like. (İstedığın elbiseyi giyebilirsin.)
- Which bus should I take to Kadıköy from here?
- You can take **any bus**. All the buses from here go to Kadıköy.
- When shall I come to see you?
- It doesn't matter. **Any day** suits me. You can come **any day** you like. (Her gün/herhangi bir gün bana uyar. İstedığın bir gün gelebilirsin.)

Some, sayılabilir çoğul ve sayılamaz isimlerle olumlu cümlede kullanılır. Sayılabilir isimlerle kullanıldığında **birkaç**, sayılamaz isimlerle kullanıldığında **biraz** anlamını verir.

There are **some** people waiting at the bus-stop. (... birkaç insan var.)
There is **some** milk in the fridge. (... biraz süt var.)

Some, sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle **bazı** anlamında da kullanılır.

Some people are not so optimistic as others. (Bazı insanlar...)
Some cars are convertibles. (Bazı arabalar ...)

Some, ikramda bulunurken ya da bir şey isterken soruda kullanılabilir.

Would you like **some** cake?
Can you lend me **some** money?
May I take **some** days off?
Can you send me **some** post cards from there for my collection?

A lot of/lots of, sayılabilir çoğul ve sayılamaz isimlerle genellikle olumlu cümlede **çok** anlamında kullanılır. Olumsuz cümlede ya da soruda **çok** demek için sayılabilir isimlerle **many**, sayılamaz isimlerle **much** kullanılır. **Many**'nin olumlu cümlede de kullanımı mümkündür. Ancak **much**'in bu şekilde olumlu cümlede kullanımı çok enderdir.

- Were there **many** people in the queue? (.... çok insan var mıydı?)
- Yes, there were **a lot of/lots of/many** people in the queue.
(No, there weren't **many** people in the queue.)
- Was there **much** traffic on the way to work yesterday?
- Yes, there was **a lot of/lots of** traffic on the way to work yesterday.
(No, there wasn't **much** traffic on the way to work.)

Too many ve **too much** aşırılık bildirir ve olumlu cümlede kullanılır.

There is **too much** noise in big cities.
There were **too many** people at the party.

How many ve **how much** miktar sorarken kullanılır.

- **How many** people were there at the party?
- There were a lot.
- **How much** money do we have?
- We don't have **much**.

Some, any, many ve **much** sözcüklerini "of" lu bir tamlamada kullanırken, ismin önünde *my, your, the, these, those, etc.* gibi bir sözcük kullanmamız gerekir. Bunun nedeni **belli** bir grubun içinden **bazıları, çoğu, vb.** ifadelerini vermek içindir.

Some students don't attend classes regularly. (general)
Some of the students in this class don't attend classes regularly. (specific)

Many children suffer from loneliness in big cities. (general)
Many of the children in our street are older than my son. (specific)

I don't think **any** elderly people can bear these conditions. (general)
I don't think **any of these** elderly people can bear these conditions. (specific)

Many people can't spend **much** money on clothing. (general)
Much of this money will be spent on food. (specific)

A lot/lots'dan sonra bir isim geliyorsa, arada mutlaka **of** kullanılır. Bu isim **general** ya da **specific** olabilir.

A lot/lots of people have become unemployed because of the recession.
(general)

A lot/lots of the people at the demonstration were those who had lost their jobs during the recent economic crisis. (specific)

"Of"lu tamlamada çoğul isimlerin yerine zamir (pronoun) olarak **us, you, them, these** ve **those**; sayılamaz isimler için ise **it, that** ve **this** kullanabiliriz.

Some of **us** don't want to go there. (Bazılarımız.....)
Many of **them** were involved in the case. (Onların çoğu.....)
Are any of **you** coming with us?
Some of **these** are yours.

- What did you spend the money on?
- Much of **it** was spent on advertisement.

EXERCISE 10: Use **many** or **much** with the following words, making the words plural if necessary.

Examples: job — many jobs work — much work

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- significance | 16- assistant |
| 2- advantage | 17- agriculture |
| 3- wolf | 18- rain |
| 4- commentary | 19- raindrop |
| 5- comment | 20- blood |
| 6- commentator | 21- wound |
| 7- play | 22- treachery |
| 8- endurance | 23- traitor |
| 9- injection | 24- employee |
| 10- conservation | 25- evidence |
| 11- pollution | 26- clue |
| 12- individual | 27- conflict |
| 13- pollutant | 28- confusion |
| 14- vacancy | 29- drainage |
| 15- assistance | 30- drain |

EXERCISE 11: Add **of** where necessary.

- 1- Much his experience was gained teaching in Africa, but now he is looking for any vacancies for English teachers in his homeland.
- 2- We have received many comments about the new youth shelter.
- 3- Some pollutants poison the soil if they get into the water supply.
- 4- Some the problems experienced by young people today are a result of the vast amount of choices they can make.
- 5- A: Why isn't there any ice in the freezer? There should be a whole tray.
B: Andrew used some it this afternoon when his friends came round, but there should be some left.
- 6- I don't think many the fire fighters want to strike, but some union officials won't back down.
- 7- Because the government encountered lots resistance to the new measures, they had to send advisors to help local councils adjust.
- 8- I don't like a lot oil on my salad. It's both unhealthy and fattening.
- 9- I'm glad most the union officials will vote to accept the offer.
- 10- Most fire fighters are happy with the settlement reached by the unions.

3-2 FEW/A FEW, LITTLE/A LITTLE

Few/a few sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle kullanılır ve **birkaç, az** anlamını verir. **Little /a little** ise sayılamaz isimlerle **biraz, az** anlamında kullanılır.

A few olumlu bir anlam taşır. Sözünü ettiğimiz nesnenin sayıca **az** ama **yeterli** olduğunu ifade eder. **Few** ise olumsuz bir anlam taşır. Sözünü ettiğimiz nesnenin sayıca çok az olduğunu, yeterli olmadığını ifade eder. **Only a few** ve **very few, few** ile aynı anlamdadır.

I have **a few** close friends in Istanbul, and we have a very good time together.
(birkaç tane ama yeterli)

I have **few** friends in Istanbul, so I feel lonely from time to time. (**very few/only a few** friends — çok az arkadaş, yeterli değil)

A few ile **few** arasındaki fark **a little** ve **little** için de geçerlidir.

We have **a little** milk. Let's make a pudding. (biraz süt, amacımız için yeterli)

We have **little** milk. We can't make a pudding. (**very little/only a little** milk, çok az süt, amacımız için yeterli değil)

Bu sözcükleri, ismin önünde **the, my, his, this, these, etc.** gibi bir sözcük kullanarak "of"lu bir tanılamada kullanabiliriz.

Few people are aware of the dangers of pollution. (general)

Few of the people living in big cities try to do anything about pollution.
(specific)

Only a little of the vocabulary in this text is above your level. (specific)

You will have to learn **only a little** vocabulary for this test. (general)

Few/a few of ile **us, them, you, these, those; little/a little of** ile **it, that, this** kullanabiliriz.

Few of us can be frank in certain situations. (Çok azımız...)

Very few of them were able to pass the exam. (Onların çok azı...)

I can give you **only a little of this**. (bunun çok azını...)

Too/so little ve **too/so few**, sahip olunan nesnenin **çok az** olduğunu ifade eder.

After the war people had **too little money/so little money**. (çok az para ...)

You can't prepare your term paper. There are **too few materials/so few materials**. (çok az materyal ...)

EXERCISE 12: Complete the sentences with **few/a few, little** or **a little**.

- 1- My sister orders lots of things over the Internet because she has time for shopping. She spends most of her time at work.
- 2- As the local doctor had knowledge of the disease, he called in a specialist.
- 3- There were too employees who wanted to go to the company's Christmas dinner for the manager to hire a coach. Instead, he just called a taxi.
- 4- This cake would be nice with cream on it.
- 5- is being done to combat marine pollution, so it remains a pressing problem.

- 6- We still have weeks before the deadline, so we should be able to compile enough data to produce meaningful results.
- 7- Because of the council's inefficiency, of the money given to them by the government to treat drug addicts has been used for this purpose.
- 8- As there are examples of good practice at the hospital, it has been threatened with closure.
- 9- The dentist leaves magazines in the waiting room for patients to read.
- 10- The public will have impact on the government's decision. The government have said they will go ahead with their proposal even against the wishes of the people.
- 11- So Gibraltarians voted 'yes' to the proposal to share sovereignty with Spain that they only made up one percent of the total vote.
- 12- If she wants to be successful as a nursery nurse, she will have to find more patience.
- 13- He already had knowledge of Spanish from working as a holiday representative there, so he decided to enrol at a language school.
- 14- There are professions, if any, that are more stressful than teaching children with behavioural problems.
- 15- He has influenza, but I'm sure he'll be fine after days' rest.

3-3 MOST, SEVERAL, PLENTY OF, ENOUGH

Most, plenty of ve enough, hem sayılabilir çoğul hem de sayılamaz isimlerle kullanılır.

Most, pek çok, çoğu anlamındadır. "Of"lu tamlamada kullanıldığı zaman ismin önünde **the, my, his, these, that, this, it, etc.** gibi bir sözcük kullanmak gerekir.

Most people are dissatisfied with the life they are leading. (general)

Most of the people in Istanbul are those who migrated from Anatolia. (specific)

Most of the information in that book is inaccurate.

Most of the food we bought last week has gone bad.

Much ve **many**'nin superlative biçimi **most** ile (en çok) miktar sıfatı **most** arasındaki kullanım farkına dikkat ediniz. Superlative most başına daima **the** alır ve isim ile most arasında **of** kullanılmaz.

Out of all the students in the class, Sally has **the most** books. (en çok kitap..)

Of the three brothers, George has **the most** money. (en çok para...)

Plenty'den sonra isim geliyorsa arada **of** kullanılır. **Plenty of** yeterinden fazla, bol bol anlamını verir.

Let's drink some coffee before the film starts.
We have **plenty of time**.

There were **plenty of vegetables** at home, so I didn't buy any when I went shopping.

Enough'dan sonra normalde **of** kullanılmaz. Ancak specific bir isim kullanılmışsa **enough** ile ismin arasına **of** gelir.

We have **enough** money to eat out today.
You can take **enough of this** money, and leave the rest.

Several, birkaç, bazı anlamını verir ve sadece sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle kullanılır. Eğer specific bir isim kullanılırsa, **several**'dan sonra **of** gelir.

There were **several** houses in the valley. (Vadide birkaç ev vardı.)

He failed for **several** reasons. (Bazı nedenlerden dolayı /birkaç nedenden dolayı başaramadı.)

He borrowed **several of my** books.

Several of the houses in the slum area were pulled down the other day.

EXERCISE 13: Add **of** where necessary.

- 1- Some the photographs were worth getting enlarged.
- 2- Of the three competitors, the boy from Lancashire has the most ability.
- 3- Most the students in my class hadn't visited England before.
- 4- Not enough the teachers answered the questionnaire for the researcher to compile useful data.
- 5- He spends most weekends with other cyclists, most whom compete in road races regularly.
- 6- After the flood, little the furniture could be saved and most it was too badly damaged to be used.
- 7- Jonathon uses most lunchtimes to buy groceries, but some days he meets his friends at a restaurant.
- 8- Most visitors don't bother to visit the inland villages of the Algarve, Portugal; however, most them have historic buildings and old churches.
- 9- The manager believes that there is not enough information about our products on our website.
- 10- Most the political parties didn't attract enough the votes to form part of the government.
- 11- There is enough food left over from the party to feed us for a week.
- 12- Isn't it great? Some her students have been chosen to represent the school at a national level.
- 13- We have several chairs that we don't use. You can take a few them, if you like.
- 14- We receive plenty donations every month, but most them pay administration expenses and the salaries of the charity's workers.
- 15- In his opinion, several us should concentrate on performance monitoring as part of the project.

3-4 ALL, WHOLE, NONE, HALF

All, sayılabilir tekil ve çoğul ve sayılamaz isimlerle kullanılır. Sayılabilir çoğul isimler genel anlamda kullanıldığı zaman direk **all** 'dan sonra gelebilir.

All people are equal by law.

All nations want to be independent.

All students are afraid of exams.

Specific bir isimle kullanıldığında **all**'dan sonra **of** kullanabiliriz. Ancak **of** kullanmadan da specific bir isim kullanmak mümkündür. Özellikle sayılabilir tekil isimlerle kullanıldığında **of** genellikle kaldırılır.

all **of** my students = all my students
all **of** this money = all this money
all **of** the information I was given = all the information I was given
all **of** the people in the world = all the people in the world
all **of** the houses in our neighbourhood = all the houses in our neighbourhood
all **of** these = all these
all **of** this = all this
all my life, all the book, all the house, etc.

All, us, you, them ve **it** ile kullanıldığında **of** kaldırılamaz.

All of us want to live in comfort.
All of them were in favour of eating dinner out.
All of it was spent thoughtlessly.

Ancak, **personal pronoun+all** yapısıyla **of** kullanılmaz.

all of us = we all (subject), us all (object)
all of you = you all
all of them = they all (subject), them all (object)
all of it = it all

Bu yapıda **all** cümlelerin öznesiyle kullanıldığında, yardımcı fiil yoksa özne ile yüklem arasında, yardımcı fiil varsa, yardımcı fiille yüklem arasında kullanılır.

All of them objected to our proposal.
They **all** objected to our proposal.

All of them were bought by a German.
They were **all** bought by a German.

She ate **all of it**. = She ate it **all**.
I wanted to see **all of them**. = I wanted to see **them all**.
She invited **all of us**. = She invited **us all**.

Yardımcı fiille biten kısa cevaplarda **all**, özne ile yardımcı fiil arasında yer alır.

We are **all** willing to help you.
Who is willing to help me? — We **all** are. (Hepimiz.)

Whole daha çok sayılabilir tekil isimlerle kullanılır ve **bütün** anlamındadır. **The, my, his, this** gibi sözcükler **all**'dan sonra, **whole**'dan ise önce gelir.

the whole house = all **the** house
the whole book = all **the** book
my whole life = all **my** life
this whole chapter = all **this** chapter

He spent **his whole life** / **all his life** in the village. (Bütün yaşamını....)

I read **the whole book** / **all the book** in just two days. (Bütün kitabı...)

"A whole ..." yapısını "bütün bir ..." anlamında kullanabiliriz.

He ate **a whole chicken** on his own. (a complete chicken =Bütün bir pılcı tek başına yedi.)

All ve **whole**'un zaman sözcükleriyle kullanımı da farklıdır. **All** zaman sözcükleriyle kullanıldığında **the** almaz: *all day, all year, all night, etc.*

Whole ise önüne **the** alır: *the whole day, the whole year, the whole night, etc.*

Yesterday, I spent **the whole day/all day** working at home.
She'll spend **the whole year/all year** preparing for the university exam.

All, bazı cümlelerde **everything** ve **the only thing** anlamına gelebilir.

All (that) I want is a little peace and quiet. = **The only thing** (that) I want is a little peace and quiet. (Bütün istediğim)

All I've eaten today is a piece of bread. = **The only thing** I've eaten today is a piece of bread. (Bugün bütün yediğim)

All you say is true. = **Everything** you say is true. (Söylediklerinin hepsi)

None, **hiçbiri**, **hiç** demektir; sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle ve sayılamaz isimlerle kullanılır. **None** kısa cevaplarda tek başına kullanılır. Ancak kendinden sonra isim kullanılacaksa, specific bir isim **of** ile gelir.

-How much money do you have? - **None**. (No money.)

-How many applicants are there? **None**. (No applicants.)

None of these books are suitable for a child.

None of the students were keen on having an exam that day.

None of this money belongs to you.

None of us/you/them/those/these/it/this/that kullanımı mümkündür.

There were a lot of applicants, but **none of them** were suitable for the job.

None of these can be eaten.

None of it belongs to you.

None of kendisi olumsuz olduğu için cümlelerin yüklemi olumlu olur ancak cümle olumsuz bir anlam taşır. Sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle kullanıldığında fiil **tekil** ya da **çoğul** olabilir. Sayılamaz isimlerle kullanıldığında fiil daima **tekildir**.

None of these books **are/is** mine.

None of his relatives **were/was** helpful enough.

None of this information **is** accurate.

None of the fruit **was** washed.

Half, **yarısı** anlamındadır ve sayılabilir tekil ve çoğul ve sayılamaz isimlerle kullanılır. **Half**dan sonra specific bir isim kullanılır. **Half** ile isim arasında **of** kullanabiliriz. Ama genellikle **of** kaldırılır. **Us, them, you, it**, gibi zamirlerle **of** kullanılır.

half **of** the students - half the students = half of them

half **of** the money = half the money = half of it

half **of** the book = half the book = half of it

Half sayılabilir tekil ve sayılamaz isimlerle kullanıldığında tekil fiil; çoğul isimlerle kullanıldığında çoğul fiil alır.

Half (of) this money **is** yours.

Half (of) the work **has** been completed.

Half (of) the film **was** censored.

Half (of) the students **were** against taking the exam that day.

Half (of) these books **are** my friend's.

Not all the books here are mine. Half of them **belong** to my friend.

Half (of) the money **was** spent on clothing, and half of it **was** spent on food.

EXERCISE 14 : Complete the sentences with *all* or *whole*.

- 1- The club were looking forward to the trip to the bird sanctuary.
- 2- The country seemed to be celebrating their national team's success.
- 3- It was the first time this bird had been spotted in England for over ten years, so the bird watchers were thrilled to be there.
- 4- The award was accepted by the cast of the show which won the Drama of the Year Award.
- 5- the members of the cast were thrilled to accept the award for the Drama of the Year Award.
- 6- I have been trying to contact his mother week.
- 7- How did you manage to spend the week doing virtually nothing?
- 8- I can't believe that you have used up a tin of paint for just one wall!
- 9- He didn't mean to criticise the present service. he hoped to point out was that a separate service for children would be an improvement.
- 10- Who spilt red wine in the hall? The carpet is ruined.

EXERCISE 15 : In some of the following sentences, *of* is *necessary*. It is *not possible* in some, and *optional* in some others.

Examples: All _____ children need someone to love them. (*of* is not possible)
 All (of) the children in this orphanage need our love. (*of* is optional)
 All of them will feel better if they feel we love them. (*of* is necessary)

- 1- She owns all the Oasis albums and most their singles.
- 2- None the competitors broke the world record in this afternoon's race.
- 3- They spent half the money on training and half it on promotion.
- 4- All I am asking is that all you should do your best.
- 5- They distributed half the cake to guests at the party and kept half it to give out to those who couldn't attend.
- 6- All milk products are rich in calcium.
- 7- None my dresses is suitable for Geoff and Caroline's engagement party. I will have to buy a new one.
- 8- The wedding was attended by all the bride's relatives, but few the groom's.
- 9- We haven't had much sunshine all year.
- 10- All the dancers were female, but half them were dressed like men.

- 11- All mail must be taken to the general secretary's office before 4 p.m.
- 12- None the shops I visited stocked the video game you wanted.
- 13- A few the students will pass with distinction, some them will achieve a pass and the rest them will fail.
- 14- The refugee centre is now officially closed and all newcomers will be refused entry.
- 15- None this model of vacuum cleaner is safe. All them should be returned to the manufacturer.

Just for Fun

LOSING YOUR MEMORY

Tim was a premed student at the State University of New York at Albany. Since his parents were both physicians, he had grown accustomed to people asking him for medical advice. One day while he was reading a newspaper, a friend asked, "How can I tell if I'm losing my memory?" Without looking up from his paper, Tim teased, "Don't you remember? I explained that to you just yesterday."

(from Reader's Digest)

3-5 BOTH, EITHER, NEITHER

Both, either ve **neither** daima **iki** şeyden söz ederken kullanılır. **Both**, her ikisi; **either**, ikiden ya o ya diğeri; **neither** ise ikiden hiçbirini anlamını verir. Üçü de yalnızca sayılabilir isimlerle kullanılır.

Both, çoğul bir isim ve **çoğul** bir fiille kullanılır. **Both** tek başına kullanılabilir, kendinden hemen sonra ismi de alabilir.

There were two girls in the classroom. **Both** were reading something. = Both girls were reading something.

Both ile isim arasında *the, my, these, etc.* gibi bir sözcük varsa **of** kullanabiliriz.

Both of my parents/Both my parents are in Germany.
I have met **both of your brothers/both your brothers**.

Both of us/you/them yapısıyla **of** mutlaka kullanılır. Bu anlamı **personal pronoun+both** biçiminde de verebiliriz.

both of us = we both (subject) — us both (object)
both of you = you both
both of them = they both (subject) — them both (object)

Cümlelerin öznesi ile bu şekilde kullanıldığında **both**'un cümle içindeki yeri, eğer yardımcı fiil yoksa özne ile yüklem arasında; yardımcı fiil varsa yardımcı fiille yüklem arasındadır.

Both of us want to help you = We **both** want to help you.
Both of them were injured = They were **both** injured.
Both of you can help him = You can **both** help him.

-Which of these pullovers would you like to buy?
-I'll buy **both of them**/I'll buy **them both**.
She invited **both of us**/She invited **us both**.

Yardımcı fiille biten kısa cevaplarda **both**, özne ile yardımcı fiil arasında yer alır.

- Which of you can speak English?
- We can **both** speak English. OR We **both** can.

Either ve **neither** tek başına kullanılabilir ya da kendilerinden sonra sayılabilir **tekil** isim alabilirler. Bu durumda fiil daima **tekildir**.

- Which of these apples would you like?
- I can take **either** / **either apple**. (It doesn't matter, this or that apple.)
- Which of those two girls is your friend?
- **Neither is** my friend. / **Neither girl is** my friend.

Either of ve **neither of** dan sonra specific çoğul bir isim gelir. Bu durumda fiil **tekil** ya da **çoğul** olabilir. **Either of** ve **neither of** dan sonra *us, you, them, these, those* gibi pronoun'lar kullanabiliriz.

Either of those dresses is (are) suitable for the party.
Neither of my parents approves (approve) of my smoking.

Neither of them knew the way to our house.
We both know English. **Either of us** can translate the letter for you.

I think neither of them **is** (are) married.

Either, olumsuz bir cümleinin öznesi durumunda kullanılamaz. Ancak olumlu bir cümleinin ya da soru cümlesinin öznesi olarak kullanılabilir.

Either of these solutions will work.
Can **either of you** speak English?

Either, olumsuz bir cümleinin nesnesi durumunda kullanılabilir. Bu durumda **olumsuz bir fiil+either** ile **olumlu bir fiil+neither** aynı anlamı verir.

I will invite **neither of them**. = I won't invite **either of them**.
I have read **neither of those books**. = I haven't read **either of those books**.

NOTE: **Both** ve **neither** ile **all** ve **none** arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz. **Both** ve **neither** daima iki şeyden söz ederken kullanılır. **All** ve **none** ise, sayılabilir isimlerle kullanıldığında, en az üç ya da daha fazla öğeden oluşan bir gruptan söz eder.

They have two daughters. **Both of them** are attending university.
Neither of them is (are) a graduate yet.

They have three daughters. **All of them** are single.
None of them is (are) married yet.

EXERCISE 16 : Complete the sentences with *both*, *either*, *neither*, *all* or *none*.

- 1- of the meals on the menu was vegetarian, so we went to another restaurant.
- 2- There appears to be a problem with the hot and cold tap in the bathroom. of them are leaking.
- 3- There are forty-four county councillors and of them voted for the proposal to build a new road. It was a unanimous decision. Not even Bill Morris voted against it.
- 4- of Sammy's parents are teachers, so the family can go away for a long holiday in the summer.
- 5- of my parents have been in Istanbul to visit me yet, so I am looking forward to their visit in the new year, when I will be able to show them around the city for the first time.
- 6- We wanted to take a photograph of Manhattan from the Brooklyn Bridge, but there wasn't any parking place at end of it, so I took one out of the window as we were driving along.
- 7- There are centres for visitors to watch at sides of the beautiful waterfall.
- 8- We spent the whole day viewing several houses within commuting distance of Istanbul, but unfortunately, of them were suitable for us.
- 9- our rooms have air conditioning, bathrooms and balconies, and the more expensive rooms have other facilities in addition to these.
- 10- There are emergency exits at end of the airplane.
- 11- We have two photocopiers at work, but unfortunately, of them works properly most of the time.
- 12- My son has a problem with his hearing and the doctor has told me that of his ears need syringing, which is a painless procedure to remove excess ear wax.
- 13- of the residents on side of the national border believe the peace settlement will last long, do they?
- 14- country in the border dispute gave the peace settlement a chance, did they?
- 15- She is taking a distance learning course in social care, but because she has the twin boys, who are still toddlers, she has to do her coursework after they have gone to sleep.

Just for Fun

NO "T"

When I introduced my friend Wes to the proprietor of my favourite Chinese restaurant, the owner greeted him enthusiastically, saying, "Welcome, West." Wes shook his hand and smiled despite the mispronounced name.

All through the meal, the proprietor checked to make sure "West" was pleased. Finally, Wes corrected him. "It's Wes, not West."

"West, not West?" asked the confused man.

Wes smiled patiently and nodded. "Yes," he said. "Wes, no 't'."

"Ah," said the proprietor and walked away with our teapot.

(by Michael Wortman from Reader's Digest)

3-6 QUANTIFIERS USED WITH SINGULAR NOUNS: ONE, EACH, EVERY

One, each ve **every** sayılabilir tekil isimlerle kullanılan sözcüklerdir.

One/only one, sözünü ettiğimiz ismi sayı açısından vurgulamak istediğimiz zaman kullanılır. Şu iki örneği inceleyelim:

There is **a** man at the corner. I think he is waiting for someone. (herhangi bir adam, birisi)

You said two men would be waiting for me, but there is **one** man (**only one** man) at the corner. (bir tane adam, bir kişi)

Give me **an** apple. (herhangi bir elma)

Give me **one** apple. (**bir tane** elma, iki ya da daha fazla değil)

One zamir olarak *kişi, insan* anlamında da kullanılır.

Naturally, **one** faces difficulties when adapting to a foreign culture.
(Doğal olarak insan yabancı bir kültüre uyum sağlamada zorluklarla karşılaşır.)

Each, hem sıfat hem de zamir olarak kullanılır. **Every** ise sadece sıfattır ve kendinden sonra mutlaka bir isim gelmelidir. **Each**, **herbiri** anlamını verir ve sözünü ettiğimiz gruptaki her bir öğeyi tek tek düşündüğümüzü ifade eder. **Every** de buna yakın bir anlam ifade eder ancak **every**, öğeleri tek tek değil, bir bütün olarak düşündüğümüzü vurgular. Bu açıdan **every**, **hepsi** anlamına daha yakındır.

Each student has to prepare a term paper.

Every student has to prepare a term paper.

We talked about the picnic with the students. **Each** will bring something to eat.
(**each** tek başına kullanılabilir.)

One/only one, each ve **every** specific bir isimle 'of' lu tamlamada kullanılabilir. Bir grubun içinden **biri**, **herbiri** ifade edildiği için bu isim mutlaka **sayılabilir çoğul** bir isimdir. Ancak fiil yine **tekildir**.

One of the **students** was late today.

Only one of my **students** got a low grade in the exam.

Each one of the **children** is going to be given a prize. (Each of the children is)

Every one* of the **students** has to take this exam.

* Bitişik yazılan **everyone** ile **every one of + plural noun** arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz.

Everyone, herkes anlamına gelen belgisiz zamirdir.

Everyone wants to live in comfort. (**Herkes** rahat yaşamak ister.)

Every one of the exam papers was checked carefully. (Sınav kağıtlarının **her biri** dikkatle kontrol edildi.)

One/only one, each (one) ve **every one** sözcüklerini **of + us, them, you, these, those** biçiminde kullanabiliriz.

There are many contestants. **One of them** is going to be the winner.

Each (one) of you is responsible for the situation.

Every one of us must help him.

Each of us/you/them yerine **we/you/they each** kullanabiliriz. Bu durumda fiil **çoğul** olur. Yardımcı fiil yoksa **each**, özne ile yüklem arasında; yardımcı fiil varsa, yardımcı fiil ile yüklem arasında yer alır.

Each of us has a duty. = We **each have** a duty.

Each of you has a duty. = You **each have** a duty.

Each of them has a duty. = They **each have** a duty.

Each of them has received a prize. = They **have each** received a prize.

Every zaman sözcükleriyle de kullanılır: *every day, every year, every summer, every two hours, every four years, etc.*

Most people buy a newspaper **every day**.

We try to go to the cinema **every week**.

Elections are held **every four years** in Turkey. (her dört yılda bir...)

These tablets should be taken **every six hours**. (her altı saatte bir)

EXERCISE 17 : Choose the correct one of the words given in parentheses.

- 1- They go to his mother-in-law's house (*every/each*) other Sunday for lunch.
- 2- (*Do/Does*) the students (*every/each*) get the same topic for the oral examination?
- 3- (*Each/Every*) of the fishermen (*is/are*) given a ten-metre length of the riverbank during the competition.
- 4- They will (*each/every*) (*receive/receives*) an information pack on the new legislation.
- 5- One of the (*child/children*) in the photograph in this morning's newspaper (*is/are*) the daughter of my boss.
- 6- Every (*price/prices*) (*include/includes*) a twelve-month mechanical warranty.
- 7- The school is inspected by government inspectors (*all/every*) year — once at the beginning of the school year and once towards the end.
- 8- (*Every/All*) one of the students got question 4 wrong.
- 9- The McDonalds company makes sure (*each/every*) of their restaurants maintains a range of standards.
- 10- Each (*order/orders*) (*is/are*) double-checked by the supervisor before delivery.

3-7 OTHER EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

a) With countable plural nouns:

a number of, a great/large/small number of, a great/good many, and numbers (two, three, etc.)

A number of (a group of), **bir grup** ... anlamındadır. *Great, large, small* gibi sözcüklerle bu grubun büyüklüğünü ifade edebiliriz.

A number of students are waiting to see you. (Bir grup öğrenci ...)

A small number of people live in luxury in Turkey. (Az sayıda insan ...)

A large/great number of people live in poverty. (Çok sayıda insan ...)

A great / a good many, bir hayli, oldukça çok anlamındadır.

A great/good many people are in danger of being infected by the bacteria in the polluted water.

They have spent **a great/good many years** abroad, and now they have difficulty adapting to the customs here.

İki ve ikiden büyük rakamların hepsini sayılabilir çoğul isimlerle kullanabiliriz. Eğer specific bir isim kullanıyorsak, rakamdan sonra **of** gelir.

Three students were late for the class this morning.

Three of my students were late for the class this morning.

b) With uncountable nouns:

a large/a great/a small amount of, a good/a great deal of

A large amount of / a large quantity of, çok miktarda; **a small amount of**, az miktarda anlamında kullanılır. **A good/great deal of** ise bir hayli, oldukça çok anlamını ifade eder.

Try to put **a small amount of money** aside every month for the future.

A great amount of money is being spent on arms.

To start a new business in these economic situations takes **a great/good deal of courage**.

c) With both countable plural and uncountable nouns:

Hardly any ve **almost no** "hemen hemen hiç" anlamına gelir.

There were **hardly any/almost no** objections to our proposal.

She had **hardly any/almost no** money on her, so she couldn't eat lunch out.

d) A friend of mine, some relatives of hers, etc. gibi yapılarda, **of**dan sonra possessive noun/pronoun (*mine, yours, hers, ours, his, Ayşe's, my father's, my sisters'*, etc.) kullanılır.

An old friend of mine is coming to see me tomorrow. (Eski bir arkadaşım...)

Some students of hers are very clever. (Onun bazı öğrencileri...)

Many friends of his are living abroad. (Onun pek çok arkadaşı...)

A friend of my brothers' is helping them in the shop. (Kardeşlerimin bir arkadaşı)

a friend of **mine** = one of **my friends**

two relatives of **hers** = two of **her relatives**

some friends of **my sister's** = some of my **sister's friends**

a friend of **my brothers'** = one of my **brothers' friends**

3-8 COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE WITH QUANTIFIERS

Much ve **many**'nin comparative biçimi **more**, superlative biçimi **most**'dur. **Few** düzenlidir ve **fewer, fewest** biçiminde çekimlenir. **Little** ise **less** ve **least** biçiminde çekimlenir.

The government should spend **more money** on the housing problem.

I expect **more members** will be present at this meeting than were at the previous one.

Fewer tourists are expected this year because of the terrorist attacks in the seaside resorts.

Of all the students, she had **the fewest mistakes** in the exam.

There would be **less pollution** if the government imposed some regulations on the factories.

Daha önce, sıfat ve zarflarda karşılaştırma yaparken, karşılaştırmanın derecesini arttırmak için **much**, azaltmak için **a little** kullanıldığını görmüştük.

She is **more hardworking** than me.

She is **a little more hardworking / much more hardworking** than me.

(Benden biraz daha çalışkan/benden çok daha fazla çalışkan...)

Bu derecelendirmeyi isimlere ilişkin yaparken, ismin sayılabilir ya da sayılamaz olduğuna dikkat etmemiz gerekir. Sayılabilir isimlerle **a few more/many more**, sayılamaz isimlerle **a little more/much more** kullanabiliriz.

I have bought some books on this subject, but I need **a few more (books)**.

(birkaç kitaba daha...)

Some people have become unemployed since the economic crisis, but we fear that **many more people** will lose their jobs if the situation doesn't improve.

(daha pek çok insan ...)

I don't think this money will be enough to buy that shirt.

I need **a little more money**. (biraz daha para...)

There will be **much more pollution** if we continue to be indifferent to the problem. (çok daha fazla kirlilik...)

Any more, some more, no more gibi sözcüklerin kullanımına dikkat ediniz. Şu örnekleri inceleyelim:

Can I have **some** rice, please? (sofrada ilk kez pilav isterken)

Can I have **some more** rice, please? (tekrar isterken: biraz daha pilav)

We don't have **any** money. (hiç yok)

We don't have **any more** money. = We have **no more** money.

(Daha fazla paramız yok. Vardı, bitti.)

Do you have **any** books on this subject? (Hiç var mı?)

Do you have **any more** books on this subject other than these?

(Bunların dışında, daha var mı?)

Any more'un bir anlamı da "**artık**" demektir. Bir eylemi geçmişte yaptığımızı ama **artık** yapmadığımızı ifade etmek için **any longer** ile aynı anlamda kullanabiliriz. Her ikisi de olumsuz cümlede kullanılır.

She used to be interested in football, but she isn't interested in it **any more/any longer**.

They used to live in Ankara, but they don't live there **any more/any longer**.

Olumsuz fiil + any longer yerine **olumlu fiil + no longer** kullanabiliriz. (**No more**, bu şekilde fiillerle kullanılmaz; isimlerle kullanılır: *no more tears, no more food, etc.*)

She used to smoke a lot, but she doesn't smoke **any more/any longer**. = She **no longer** smokes. (Artık sigara içmiyor.)

No longer, yardımcı fiil bulunan cümlelerde, yardımcı fiilden sonra gelir.

She isn't interested in music **any more /any longer**. = She is **no longer** interested in music.

TEST YOURSELF 1

- 1- My daughter has plenty of courage to take some risks, but my son seems to have only
 A) a few B) much
 C) a little D) less
 E) a lot

- 2- children need the warmth of a family in order to lead a happy and secure life.
 A) A whole B) Each
 C) All D) Most of
 E) A great deal of

- 3- of people applied for the position, but of them were qualified enough to be invited for another interview.
 A) Everyone/some
 B) Plenty/much less
 C) The number/none
 D) Some/a few
 E) Lots/few

- 4- With more volunteers to help out, we'll have no trouble getting ready for the Charity Ball on time.
 A) every B) much
 C) a few D) a little
 E) plenty

- 5- Do you think the police have collected evidence to convict him?
 A) enough B) so many
 C) a few more D) a number of
 E) several

- 6- According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
 A) all B) most of
 C) whole D) much of
 E) both

- 7- Everyone is entitled to of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of kind.
 A) the whole/all B) all/any
 C) many/lots of D) plenty/much
 E) several/plenty

- 8- He had family and friends, so his life must have been very lonely.
 A) none/little B) some/less
 C) a few/no D) no/few
 E) a little/any

- 9- There were plenty of applications before, but the interviewer chose for the position.
 A) hers/she B) our/ours
 C) my/me D) you/your
 E) his/him

- 10- It's known that surgical operations were carried out on fully conscious patients who were locally anesthetized only by acupuncture and that they exhibited signs of discomfort.
 A) no B) none
 C) every D) plenty
 E) whole

- 11- Arabic, a Semitic language rich in vocabulary, is very suitable for rhyming in poetry.
 A) The/a B) An/the
 C) Any/— D) —/—
 E) —/a

- 12- My son doesn't want to become a doctor because it takes of time and study.
 A) a great many B) as much as
 C) a great deal D) too many
 E) so much that

- 13- of erosional features resulting from glacier movement have been identified and classified according to the type of glacier that produced them.
 A) A large amount B) A great number
 C) A good many D) A large quantity
 E) A good deal

- 14- The Amazon River carries silt, but delta has formed at its mouth. The reason for this is that the Amazon empties into the Atlantic Ocean, which has rather high tides.
 A) a large quantity of/no
 B) a great amount of/every
 C) large numbers of/none
 D) such a lot/very little
 E) a good many/much

- 15- farming in South America is subsistence, which means that the farmers raise only to feed themselves with little left over to market.
 A) Many/a little
 B) Some/a few
 C) Several/as much
 D) Most/enough
 E) Plenty of/as many

16- About the population of South America speaks Portuguese — mainly those living in Brazil, and almost speak Spanish.

- A) all/a great deal
- B) most of/some
- C) some of/none
- D) much/half
- E) half/all the rest

17- In diet of person with diabetes, carbohydrates, fats and proteins should be evenly distributed into three main meals and between-meal snacks.

- A) a/the
- B) some/—
- C) —/—
- D) —/any
- E) the/a

18- There is need to worry about your exam as I'm sure you have done revision.

- A) some/none of
- B) much/very few
- C) no/plenty of
- D) none/lots of
- E) plenty/little

19- As a punishment, the teacher made me stand in front of the blackboard today, but fortunately, on my feet.

- A) each
- B) both
- C) one
- D) either
- E) all

20- When the conflict between the police and the demonstrators grew, the crowd began to disperse in direction, but some were still caught.

- A) all
- B) both
- C) some
- D) every
- E) most

21- Since most regions of the country receive rain, of the land is quite barren.

- A) little/much
- B) too much/several
- C) most/more
- D) plenty of/few
- E) any/a little

22- I'm really excited about going to our family reunion this evening because it has been years since I last attended one.

- A) such a lot
- B) a great deal of
- C) a little more
- D) much more
- E) a good many

23- the students were absent because they were studying for their exams, but I don't know what happened to

- A) Several/a few
- B) Much of/the whole
- C) One of/every one
- D) Some of/the rest
- E) Most/each

24- I don't think I'll stand chance of getting hired for this job as there were others far better-qualified than me.

- A) any/few
- B) so many/no
- C) enough/any
- D) much/many
- E) little/none

25- A few relatives of live in Canada, so we can stay with when we go there.

- A) me/him
- B) my/his
- C) mine/them
- D) theirs/their
- E) them/they

26- I don't think we can manage to meet the increasing demand without employing more workers.

- A) much
- B) some
- C) a little
- D) no
- E) none

27- If you had wrapped piece properly in cloth, of the glassware would have been broken during the move.

- A) all/some
- B) each/all
- C) every/none
- D) either/no
- E) both/neither

28- You seem to have furniture to fit in your new flat. Why don't you sell some of to a second-hand shop?

- A) too much/it
- B) much more/them
- C) so many/yours
- D) as much as/theirs
- E) quite a little/your

29- Most of belong to me, so I can lend you some.

- A) them
- B) it
- C) its
- D) their
- E) this

30- I don't think any of will refuse to support during the campaign.

- A) his own/his own
- B) him/his
- C) their own/himself
- D) theirs/he
- E) them/him

31- The horse-driven spinning mill was the first of Richard Arkwright's many mills, and by 1775, he had developed mills in which process of yarn manufacture was carried out by just machine.

- A) all of/each
- B) the whole/one
- C) some of/a few
- D) several/every
- E) most/all

32- Bird photography is a popular hobby, although it takes time, patience and ingenuity.

- A) such a lot
- B) a great deal of
- C) so many
- D) a number of
- E) much of

33- of my parents seems eager to go for a skiing holiday this year, so I may have to go on my own.

- A) Neither
- B) Both
- C) None
- D) Each
- E) Either

34- On March 27, 1977, two Boeing 747s collided in the runway in Canary Islands, which claimed 582 lives.

- A) —/—
- B) a/the
- C) a/—
- D) the/the
- E) the/—

35- When a major disaster occurs, a hospital may have to treat more patients than it ordinarily would, so hospitals have disaster plans ready for such emergencies.

- A) every/all
- B) much/each
- C) a little/some
- D) some/every
- E) many/most

36- of these items on the agenda are of great importance. We cannot delay discussing

- A) Every/any
- B) Either/many
- C) Both/either
- D) Each/one
- E) All/none

37- In some countries, health care is delivered relatively equally to all citizens; however, that is not the case in

- A) us
- B) our
- C) we
- D) ours
- E) ourselves

38- Since us volunteered for the charity campaign, the chairman left the meeting room in anger.

- A) none of
- B) several
- C) almost no
- D) only a few
- E) much of

39- We were given a text of the same length, but the context was different in

- A) some/any
- B) every/some
- C) all/each
- D) each/much
- E) most/all

40- My sister rarely needs to go on diet, and the time, she eats whatever she likes.

- A) this/all
- B) a/most of
- C) —/the whole
- D) any/none of
- E) the/some of

41- I don't understand why I got a lower mark from this composition although there were fewer errors in than in

- A) me/you
- B) my/your
- C) you/mine
- D) yours/me
- E) mine/yours

42- Of the two pieces of cake in the fridge, appeals to my appetite, so you can have

- A) none/all
- B) no/the whole
- C) either/some
- D) neither/both
- E) all/no

43- I think we should stop now. We can complete the work early tomorrow morning.

- A) the rest of
- B) many of
- C) several of
- D) too much
- E) a great amount

44- In earlier times, of what was written was in the form of reports and records that were used by the literate members of society.

- A) some/much
- B) many/little
- C) most/plenty
- D) much/few
- E) every/many

45- When he became increasingly erratic and tried to commit suicide, mother reluctantly had placed in a mental institution.

- A) him/himself
- B) his/him
- C) hers/his
- D) himself/he
- E) her own/his own

46- She tried on blouses before she finally bought just

- A) plenty/a few B) several/many
C) lots of/one D) much of/none
E) many of/any

47- zebra species have decreased in number because of human activities, and are considered endangered.

- A) Every/many B) Each/several
C) Many/either D) The whole/each
E) All/some

48- I had thought of my class would like a trip to the zoo, but when I mentioned it, seemed interested at all.

- A) some/any B) all/neither
C) many/all D) much/no
E) most/none

49- yak, which lives on the high plateaus of Tibet, has long hair that hangs from its sides like curtain, sometimes touching the ground.

- A) A/the B) —/the
C) Some/— D) The/a
E) Any/the

50- The French author Alphonse Daudet had a long and troubled relationship with a model, Marie Rieu, and he dedicated only book of poems, 'The Lovers', to

- A) his/her B) their/his
C) him/her own D) hers/him
E) her/hers

51- The beautifully coloured little bird parakeet is fine pet for people who live in apartments, and with patience, you can teach almost parakeet to talk.

- A) some/several B) the/some
C) a/any D) —/a
E) much/—

52- The country's greatest natural resource is fertile soil, where plenty of rainfall during the growing season helps the growth of large crops and rich pasturage year after year.

- A) its B) itself
C) them D) it
E) theirs

53- Portugal's neutrality during Second World War made Lisbon haven for refugees.

- A) some/the B) —/—
C) the/a D) —/an
E) the/any

54- If a hospital is to run smoothly, it must have a medical records department where patient's medical information is filed carefully.

- A) all B) each
C) the whole D) some
E) most

55- Although a skilled horseman uses the reins for effects, an inexperienced rider uses them for only: basically to direct and to lead.

- A) any/more B) many/a few
C) little/a little D) much/several
E) several/few

56- It is a terrifying statistic that people from thousand who appear to be healthy donors are in fact hepatitis carriers.

- A) most/all B) all/some
C) much/each D) several/every
E) few/many

57- Spanish kings collected masterpieces of art from part of Europe, but surpassed the great works of Spain's own painters.

- A) every/none
B) all/some
C) each/only a few
D) many/little
E) any/neither

58- historical architectural masterpieces survive in Spain, and the country made a number of contributions to the field.

- A) Every B) Many
C) All of D) Plenty
E) Much of

59- The representative warned that if side refused to agree, it would be regarded as the aggressor by all the United Nations members.

- A) some B) both
C) either D) all
E) neither

60- Modern European pottery and porcelain is a handcraft, except for some very expensive one-of-a-kind pieces.

- A) any longer B) any more
C) some more D) no more
E) no longer

4- INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Person		Thing
someone	somebody	something
anyone	anybody	anything
no one	nobody	nothing
everyone	everybody	everything

-one ve **-body** ile biten sözcükler arasında anlam farkı yoktur. Her iki grup da insanlar için kullanılır. **-thing** ile biten sözcükler cansız varlıklar için kullanılır. Özne olarak kullanıldıklarında bu sözcüklerin hepsi tekil fiil alır.

Everybody **needs** love.
Everything **is** in order.
I think something **is** wrong with him.

Some ve **any**'nin kullanımıyla ilgili kurallar **someone, anybody, something**, etc. gibi sözcükler için de geçerlidir.

We need **someone/somebody** to help us. (affirmative)
Does **anybody/anyone** here speak French? (interrogative)
She doesn't want **anyone/anybody** to learn her secret. (negative)

Something must be done without delay. (affirmative)
Has **anything** been done about it? (interrogative)
I don't want to hear **anything** about it. (negative)

İkramda ya da ricada bulunurken ya da yanıtın büyük bir olasılıkla "evet" olacağını tahmin ettiğimiz sorularda **something/someone** kullanabiliriz.

Why are you looking in my purse? Are you looking for **something**? (Bir şey mi arıyorsun?)

Would you like **something** to drink?
No, thanks. I don't want to drink anything.
Can you give me **something** to read?

No ile başlayan sözcükler olumlu fiille kullanılır. Ancak cümlelerin anlamı olumsuzdur.

She **didn't tell me anything**. = She **told me nothing**.
I **didn't see anyone/anybody** there. = I **saw no one/nobody** there.

Anyone/anybody ve **anything** olumsuz cümlede özne olarak kullanılmaz. Bunun yerine **no one/nobody** ve **nothing** ile olumlu bir fiil tercih edilir.

Nobody/no one wants to be in his position.
Nothing has been done so far.

Anyone/anybody ve **anything** olumlu cümlede kullanıldığı zaman **herhangi biri, herkes, herhangi bir şey, her şey** anlamını verir.

Anyone/anybody can do that. (Onu herkes/herhangi bir insan yapabilir.)

- What shall I buy for him?
- Well, it doesn't matter. You can buy **anything**. (Herhangi bir şey alabilirsin.)

Somewhere, anywhere, nowhere ve everywhere gibi zarfları da bu grupta inceleyebiliriz.

I can't find my glasses. I put them **somewhere**, but
I don't remember where. (affirmative)

Have you seen my glasses **anywhere**? (interrogative)
I don't want to go **anywhere** tonight. (negative)

You **can't** find such a cheap restaurant **anywhere**. = You **can** find such a cheap restaurant **nowhere**.

Hand-made rugs are found in abundance in Turkey. You can find them **everywhere**.

Nobody, nothing vb. olumsuz bir özneyle başlayan bir cümlelerin devamında **any, anybody, anything** vb. bir sözcük kullanabiliriz. **Nobody, nothing** gibi sözcükler kullanamayız. Çünkü, özne cümleyi olumsuz yapmıştır ve bir cümlede iki tane olumsuzluk kullanılmaz.

Nobody did **anything**. (*nothing* kullanamayız.)
Nothing was given to **anyone**. (*no one* kullanamayız)
Nobody wants to go **anywhere**. (*nowhere* kullanamayız.)

No one had **any** money. (*no money* kullanamayız.)

Without da olumsuz bir anlam taşıdığı için kendinden sonra gelen sözcük olumsuz olamaz.

He must have entered the house **without anybody** seeing him.
He left home **without** saying **anything**.

Something, nothing, someone, everyone, nowhere, etc. gibi sözcükleri "else" ile birlikte kullanabiliriz.

I don't think Alice can help us. We must find **someone else**. (Başka birini bulmalıyız.)

We didn't like the place where we spent our holiday last year. We want to go **somewhere else** this year. (Başka bir yere...)

She only said she was going. **Nothing else**.

EXERCISE 18 : Complete the sentences with **someone, anyone, anything, nothing, anywhere, etc.**

- 1- She wanted perfect for her wedding, so she left to chance.
- 2- feels a little sad sometimes, but that isn't the same as being depressed.
- 3- I have looked for a present for Hilary and Preston, but I haven't found suitable yet.
- 4- can be as frightening as being threatened with a gun.
- 5- could have predicted today's result. It was a complete surprise to that Manchester City Football Club could beat Manchester United Football Club for the first time since 1989.
- 6- Before she goes to university, there are some countries she wants to visit. In order for her to be able to go she wants to, she will have to work for a few months, though.

- 7- This flat is too small. There isn't to store large items. We need to find larger to live in comfortably.
- 8- We walked along the coast road trying to find decent to eat at, but we looked was either dirty or overcrowded, so we bought some fish and chips and ate them on a bench by the beach.
- 9- seems to have upset Jamie. I hope it is serious.
- 10- who wants to be involved in establishing a school ice-hockey team, please come to the meeting here on Tuesday evening.
- 11- Michael wasn't enjoying living in Canada very much. There was to play football and seemed to be interested in playing with him. Moreover, on the sports channel, there seemed to be but ice-hockey and basketball.
- 12- Has heard about a surge of illegal cocaine being sold in Manchester?
- 13- should have turned all the lights off in the office. It was a waste that they were all on all night.
- 14- If there is more I can do to help, please don't hesitate to call me again.
- 15- Won't it be great to have private where we can sit outside during the summer?

5- REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Singular		Plural	
I	myself	We	ourselves
You	yourself	You	yourselves
He	himself	They	themselves
She	herself		
It	itself		
Indefinite pronouns		one	oneself

Bir yüklemde öznesi ile nesnesi aynı ise yani eylemi yapanla, eylemden etkilenen kişi aynı ise **reflexive pronoun** kullanılır. **Tekil you için yourself, çoğul you için yourselves** kullanıldığına dikkat ediniz.

Janette cut the bread. (Janette, subject; the bread, object)
Janette cut herself. (Janette, subject; herself, object; the same)

We enjoyed ourselves very much at the party.
I blamed myself for the fight.

Reflexive pronoun bir preposition'dan sonra gelebilir.

Look at that woman over there.
She is talking to herself. (Kendi kendine konuşuyor.)
Take good care of yourselves. (Kendinize iyi bakın.)

Ancak preposition, öznenin eylemden etkilenmesini değil de yer ifade ediyorsa, **object pronoun** (*me, you, him, etc.*) kullanılır.

She must take plenty of money **with her**.
We'll keep it as a secret **between us**.
I don't think **he** has enough money **on him**.

Feel ve **relax** fiillerini Türkçeye **kendini (iyi) hissetmek, kendini rahatlatmak** biçiminde çeviriyoruz. Ancak bu fiiller İngilizcede reflexive pronoun ile kullanılmazlar.

I **felt** better after I took some medicine. (İlaç aldıktan sonra **kendimi** daha iyi hissettim.)
You must know how to relax. (**Kendini** rahatlatmasını bilmelisin.)

Wash, dress ve **shave** (yıkınmak, giyinmek, traş olmak) fiilleri normalde **reflexive pronoun** ile kullanılmaz. Ancak **dry** (kurulanmak) reflexive pronoun ile kullanılır.

I **washed** and **dressed** quickly. (Çabucak yıkayıp giyindim.)

Dry **yourself** thoroughly before you put on your clothes. (Giyilerini giymeden önce iyice kurulan.)

Reflexive pronoun, özneyi ya da nesneyi vurgulamak için de kullanılır. Özneyi vurgularken, **reflexive pronoun** öznedən hemen sonra ya da fiilden sonra (eğer varsa nesnedən sonra) gelebilir.

She **herself** told me the news. = She told me the news **herself**.
Haberi bana **kendisi** verdi.

Jack **himself** came. = Jack came **himself**.
Jack **kendisi** geldi.

Reflexive pronoun nesneyi vurgularken nesnedən hemen sonra gelir.

I spoke to Jack **himself**. (Jack'in **kendisiyle** konuştum.)
She demanded to see the manageress **herself**. (Yöneticinin **kendisini** görmek istedi.)

Nesneyi ya da özneyi vurgularken **reflexive pronoun**'un yerine dikkat ediniz. Çünkü anlam değişikliğine yol açar. Şu örnekleri inceleyelim.

I spoke to Jack **himself**. (Jack'in kendisiyle konuştum.)
I **myself** spoke to Jack. (Jack ile **kendim** konuştum.)

By myself, herself, etc. "kendi başına, tek başına, yardımsız" anlamını verir. Şu iki cümle arasındaki ayrıma dikkat ediniz:

I **myself** cleaned the house. = I cleaned the house **myself**.
Evi **kendim** temizledim. (Not someone else; bir başkası değil.)

I cleaned the house **by myself**.
Evi **tek başıma/yalnız** temizledim. (I cleaned the house alone/without help.)

By myself, herself, etc. anlamında **on my own, on her own, etc.** kullanabiliriz.

He lost his wife last year and he has been living **by himself/on his own/alone** since. (O zamandan beri tek başına/yalnız yaşıyor.)

I was sitting **by myself/on my own/alone** in a corner.
(Bir köşede **tek başıma/yalnız** oturuyordum.)

EXERCISE 19 : Complete the sentences with *myself, himself, ourselves, etc.* or with *my own, his own, our own, etc.*

- 1- Each university has areas of excellence.
- 2- My husband and I manage a pizza restaurant for Mr Donnatelli, but we both dream of owning a restaurant of one day.
- 3- Of course, you can video tape the engagement party but a professionally produced film will provide a higher quality lasting memory.
- 4- Disappointed with the work done by his cleaner, he said he could have made a better job of the cleaning
- 5- Even though it was hard work, to save money, we hired a van and moved all the furniture
- 6- Don't ever walk around Moss Side, Manchester, on at night.
- 7- I own a computer, but I have to take my work on diskette to the university computer lab to have it printed as I don't have a printer of
- 8- Now that the twins are eleven years old, I let them walk to school by
- 9- My son loves animal balloons, so I have bought an instruction book and some modelling balloons so that I can make some
- 10- Do you think the trainees are now ready to visit customers on?
- 11- She was very proud of for passing the course with distinction.
- 12- He looked at in the mirror and noticed that he had lost a lot more hair.
- 13- I will outline my opinion on the situation and then we will have a discussion as I am sure you all have
- 14- I haven't used the product, but I have heard that it is very good.
- 15- He got tired of having to reserve and sign for the school's cassette recorder and decided to buy one and use

Just for Fun

KID SENSE

Two little girls from our neighbourhood stopped by with a wagon-load of rocks and asked me if I'd like to buy one. They were so excited about earning their own money that I purchased a few. As they were leaving, I heard one say to the other, "See, I told you. People will buy anything."

(from Reader's Digest)

6- SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

Bir cümleinin öznesiyle yüklemi arasında, tekillik-çoğulluk açısından bir uyum olması gerekmektedir. Tekil özne tekil bir fiil, çoğul özne çoğul bir fiille kullanılır.

The child was very excited about going to the zoo. (singular)
The children were very excited about going to the zoo. (plural)

6-1 BASIC SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT

a) Özne, **and** ile bağlanmış isimlerden oluşuyorsa, **çoğul fiil** alır.

Ali is coming with us.
Ali and Ayşe are coming with us.

Water is vital for humans.
Water and bread are vital for humans.

Or ile bağlanmış öznelerde, yükleme yakın olan isim temel alınır.

His sister **or his parents are** going to help him.
His parents **or his sister is** going to help him.

Özneden sonra iki virgül arasında gelen açıklamalar özneyi etkilemez.

The president, with two of his guards, **has** now entered the room.
The Smiths, without their naughty son, **are** coming to ours.

b) Özne sözcük öbeğinden oluşuyorsa, bu öbekteki temel isim yüklemi belirler.

The students in the canteen **seem** to have forgotten the time.
The results of the research **are** going to be published soon.

Your method of solving problems **is** quite different from mine.
The article about the increase in crimes of violence **was** written by a well-known writer.
The use of computers **has** increased rapidly in recent years.

c) Özne **gerund** ise **tekil fiil** alır. Ancak iki gerund **and** ile bağlanıyorsa, **çoğul fiil** alır.

Swimming is my favourite sport.
Swimming and running are my favourite sports.
Washing vegetables with this polluted water **is** dangerous.

Bazen bir **gerund**'dan sonra **and** ile bağlanmış iki isim gelebilir. Bu durumda gerund tek olduğu için fiil yine tekindir.

Making pies and cakes **is** my mother's hobby.
Putting his toys and stuff away **was** my son's responsibility.

d) **Someone, something, nothing, anybody**, etc. gibi özneler tekil fiille kullanılır.

Has anybody applied for the job?
Nothing has been done yet.

6-2 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WITH EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

- a) Sayılabilir çoğul ve sayılamaz isimler için ortak kullanılan **some, any, a lot of**, etc. gibi sözcüklerle, sayılabilir çoğul bir isim **çoğul** fiil, sayılamaz isim ise **tekil** fiil gerektirir.

A lot of money was spent on this project.

A lot of people have become unemployed.

Bu sözcükler "of" lu tamlamada kullanıldığında da aynı kural geçerlidir.

Some of **this money is** yours.

Some of **my students are** working in part-time jobs.

All (of) the **fruit was** eaten.

All (of) the **students were** waiting excitedly for the results of the university exam.

None of + sayılamaz isim tekil fiille, **none of + sayılabilir çoğul isim** tekil ya da çoğul fiille kullanılır.

None of **this information is** accurate.

None of **the students is/are** eager to have an exam today.

- b) **Every, each, either** ve **neither** kendinden sonra sayılabilir tekil isim ve tekil fiil alır.

Every **student has** to write a composition.

Each **child was** given a present.

Either **method is** suitable.

Neither **method was** suitable for our aim.

Either of ve **neither of** dan sonra çoğul isim gelir. Fiil tekil ya da çoğul olabilir.

Either of **the methods is/are** suitable.

Neither of **the methods was/were** suitable for our aim.

Every one of ve **each (one) of** dan sonra da çoğul isim gelir. Ancak fiil tekildir.

Every one of **the students has** to write a composition.

Each (one) of **the children was** given a present.

Each ve **every** içeren özneler, **and** ile bağlanmış birden fazla isimden de oluşsa, yine **tekil** fiil alır.

Each **chair and table** in the cafe **was** counted carefully.

Almost every **businessman and employee was** affected by the economic crisis.

- c) **One-third** (üçte biri), **two-thirds** (üçte ikisi), **fifty per cent** (yüzde ellisi), etc. gibi ifadeler çoğul isimle kullanıldığında **çoğul fiil**, sayılabilir tekil ya da sayılamaz isimle kullanıldığında ise **tekil fiil** alır.

Almost one-third of **the students have** passed the exam.
Two-thirds of the earth's **surface is** covered with water.
Three-fourths (three-quarters) of **the money was** wasted thoughtlessly.

About forty per cent of **the students have** passed the exam.
More than fifty per cent of the world's **population is living** in terrible conditions.

- d) **The number** "sayı" anlamındadır ve tekil fiille kullanılır.
A number "bir grup, çok sayıda" anlamındadır ve çoğul fiil gerektirir.

The number of students taking the university exam **is** increasing with each year. (Üniversite sınavına giren öğrencilerin **sayısı** her yıl artmaktadır.)

A number of students **want** to see you. (Bir grup öğrenci sizi görmek istiyor.)

6-3 SUBJECT - VERB AGREEMENT WITH THERE IS / THERE ARE

Sayılabilir tekil ve sayılamaz isimlerle **there is/was/has been**, çoğul isimlerle **there are/were/have been** kullanılır.

There have been many advances in computer technology recently.
There has been great progress in computer technology recently.
There was a little boy at the corner crying.

6-4 COLLECTIVE NOUNS (TOPLULUK İSİMLERİ)

Common collective nouns are:

cast	crew	gang	jury	school
class	crowd	government	public	team
committee	family	group	staff	audience

- a) Topluluk isimleri, topluluk bir bütün olarak düşünüldüğünde **tekil fiil**; topluluğu oluşturan bireyler düşünüldüğünde ise **çoğul fiil** alır. Ancak **American English** bu anlamda da daha çok tekil fiil kullanır.

A football team consists of eleven players.
The team **seems/seem** happy with the result. (Takımdaki oyuncular düşünüyor.)

The class is too large. We have to divide it into two.
Our class is/are going on a picnic next week. (Sınıftaki öğrenciler kastediliyor.)

b) **People, police** ve **cattle** daima çoğul fiille kullanılır.

Those people are waiting to see the manager.
The police are trying to catch the leader of the gang.
Those cattle belong to my grandfather.

6-5 NOUNS THAT ARE ALWAYS PLURAL

Glasses, pants, pyjamas, jeans, shorts, tights, trousers, scissors, tweezers, tongs gibi sözcükler daima çoğul olarak kullanılır ve çoğul fiil gerektirir.

My jeans have worn out. I need a new pair.
Those trousers are really nice.

Bu isimleri a **pair** ile kullandığımızda tekil fiil gerekir.

A pair of jeans costs more than three million liras.

6-6 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT WITH SOME IRREGULARITIES

a) Bazı isimler, sonunda -s olmasına karşın, tek bir nesneyi ifade ettikleri için tekil fiille kullanılırlar.

The United States is very attractive for some people.
The United Nations hasn't done much to help the Bosnians.
Mathematics was my favourite subject in high school.

News sonunda -s olmasına karşın, sayılamaz bir isimdir ve tekil bir fiille kullanılır.

The news was rather disappointing.

b) Zaman, para miktarı ve mesafe bildiren sözcükler özne olarak kullanıldıklarında genellikle **tekil** fiil alırlar.

Twenty million **liras** is too much for that house.
Four **hours** of study is enough for one day.
Six-hundred **kilometers** is too far to drive without stopping.

c) Ulus ismi ve lisan biçimi aynı olan isimler **the** ile kullanıldığında ulusu ifade eder ve çoğul bir fiille kullanılır. Lisan isimleri ise **the** almaz ve tekil fiille kullanılır.

Japanese is becoming popular in Turkey. (Japonca ...)
The Japanese are warm people. (Japonlar...)

d) Bazı sıfatlar başına **the** alarak, çoğul bir anlam kazanır ve o özelliği taşıyan bütün bir grubu ifade eder: *the poor, the rich, the disabled, the handicapped, etc.* Bu sözcükler özne olduğunda çoğul fiil gerektirirler.

The poor don't have any social security in Turkey.
The old usually fail to tolerate **the young**. (Yaşlılar ... gençler ...)

EXERCISE 20: Use **is** or **are** for the given subjects.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1- The drug dealers</p> <p>2- These scissors</p> <p>3- Neither pair</p> <p>4- Each of the employees</p> <p>5- Journalism</p> <p>6- Nobody in the club</p> <p>7- The deaf</p> <p>8- Nepalese</p> <p>9- The Nepalese</p> <p>10- Either picture</p> <p>11- Neither of the photographers</p> <p>12- Both his parents</p> <p>13- The woman whom he married</p> <p>14- One of the channels</p> <p>15- The subject of the lectures</p> <p>16- The lectures he gave</p> <p>17- My sister's horse</p> <p>18- My boss and his secretary</p> <p>19- These deer</p> <p>20- A number of nurses</p> <p>21- The number of refugees</p> <p>22- Half of the space</p> <p>23- Half of the places</p> <p>24- Six weeks</p> <p>25- One-third of the books</p> | <p>26- Two-fifths of the forest</p> <p>27- Fifty dollars</p> <p>28- My uncle's shorts</p> <p>29- My uncle's shirt</p> <p>30- The weather forecast today</p> <p>31- The news this morning</p> <p>32- Every nurse and doctor</p> <p>33- Her parents or her grandmother</p> <p>34- The captain or the players</p> <p>35- The fall in incidents</p> <p>36- The focus of his reports</p> <p>37- A majority of teachers</p> <p>38- Simon, with his bodyguards,</p> <p>39- Simon and his wife, with their lawyer,</p> <p>40- The results of the trial</p> <p>41- Conservation</p> <p>42- Her opinions</p> <p>43- Our opinion</p> <p>44- None of this confusion</p> <p>45- None of these misunderstandings</p> <p>46- The displaced</p> <p>47- A good many tickets</p> <p>48- A great deal of money</p> <p>49- The hope of the nation</p> <p>50- The hopes of the nationalists</p> |
|--|--|

Just for Fun

TOO MUCH EXTRA WORK

Edith and Norbert had an unceasing battle over his inability to earn a better living. She told him he wasn't forceful enough in asking the boss for a raise.

"Tell him," she yelled, "that you have seven children. You also have a sick mother, you have to sit up many nights, and you have to clean the house because you can't afford a maid."

Several days later, Norbert came home from work, stood before his wife and calmly announced that the boss had fired him. "Why?" asked Edith.

"He says I have too many outside activities."

(from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 21: Choose the correct answer in parentheses.

- 1- Several of the prisoners, including those awaiting execution, (*has/have*) escaped from the high security prison.
- 2- Everyone applying for the funding (*has/have*) to fill out an application form.
- 3- The impression I got as the delegates argued amongst themselves (*was/were*) that this issue would not be settled easily.
- 4- Although the police (*has/have*) appealed for witnesses, nobody (*has/have*) come forward as yet.
- 5- Claiming that the audience (*were/was*) not as big as he expected, the super star refused to give the concert.
- 6- The audience, who had waited for over a hour for the concert to start, (*was/were*) all outraged when they learnt that the concert was cancelled.
- 7- There (*isn't/aren't*) many companies providing this service.
- 8- The courses at the drama school, which (*has/have*) produced quite a lot of celebrities, (*is/are*) a balance between acting classes and normal school subjects.
- 9- There (*seem/seems*) to be a lot of teachers who (*don't/doesn't*) agree with the new system of tests.
- 10- There (*appear/appears*) to have been a lot of confusion over the proposal.
- 11- About ninety percent of the schools (*teaches/teach*) drugs awareness while the rest (*plans/plan*) to introduce this next year.
- 12- A fraction of the counterfeit money (*has/have*) been recovered while the rest (*is/are*) still in general circulation.
- 13- Over half of the doctors who (*was/were*) trained in this treatment (*has/have*) offered it to patients.
- 14- My teacher, along with two of his colleagues, (*is/are*) responsible for the school trip.
- 15- Each of the comedians (*was/were*) given a five-minute slot on stage.
- 16- Knitting and sewing (*was/were*) much more popular fifty years ago.
- 17- Every child who (*attend/attends*) the school (*has/have*) to wear the official school uniform.
- 18- The chairs in the garden (*has/have*) been blown over by the wind.
- 19- The number of anti-war protesters who (*was/were*) demonstrating in Florence (*was/were*) more than had been estimated.
- 20- Your estimate of casualties (*is/are*) very depressing.

7- PRONOUN AGREEMENT

Bir cümlelerin öznesiyle devamındaki zamirler arasında bir uyum olması gerekir.

Ayşe brought **her** book.
Ali brought **his** book.
Ali and Ayşe brought **their** books.

7-1 Baza fiiller* kendilerinden sonra object pronoun (me, him, etc.) alır.

I saw **Ali**. / I saw **him**.
 She promised **her** parents she'd pass the exam. / She promised **them** she'd pass the exam.

Bu fiillerin öznesiyle nesnesi aynı kişi olduğunda, nesne için **reflexive pronoun (myself, herself, etc.)** kullanılır.

She promised **herself** she'd pass the exam.

* Kendinden sonra **object pronoun** alan fiilleri 7. sayımızda Gerund-Infinitive konusunda ayrıntılı olarak bulabilirsiniz.

7-2 Bir preposition'dan sonra normalde **object pronoun** kullanılır. Ancak özne-nesne aynı ise **reflexive pronoun** kullanılır.

I looked **at the children**. / I looked **at them**.
I looked **at myself** in the mirror.

I was talking **to my brother**. / I was talking **to him**.
I was talking **to myself**.

Preposition yer bildiriyorsa, özne-nesne aynı bile olsa, **object pronoun** kullanılır.

He looked **around him**, a bit surprised.
I haven't got enough money **on me**.

Comparative yapılarda **than** ve **as**'den sonra iki kullanım vardır.

My sister is shorter **than me**.
My sister is shorter **than I am**. (I, ikinci cümlelerin öznesi durumunda)

I like children as much **as him**.
I like children as much **as he does**.

7-3 **Someone, nobody**, etc. gibi sözcükler tekil kabul edilir ve daima tekil fiille kullanılır. Ancak devanındaki pronoun tekil ya da çoğul olabilir.

Everybody has **his** own ideas/**their** own ideas.
Someone has forgotten **his/their** wallet.

Bu sözcükler **tag question** yapısıyla kullanıldığında question tag bölümünde **they** kullanılır. Ancak, **something, nothing** gibi sözcükler için **tag** bölümünde **it** kullanılır.

Someone is going to help you, aren't **they**?
Nobody has done the homework, have **they**?

Something is wrong with him, isn't **it**?
Nothing has been done yet, has **it**?

8- FORMS of "OTHER"

Other, "başka, diğer" anlamına gelir.

8-1 WITH SINGULAR NOUNS

Another, sıfat ya da zamir olarak, belirtisiz nesne durumundaki tekil isimler için kullanılır ve "herhangi bir başka, bir diğeri" anlamını verir.

Tomorrow is not suitable for me.
Come **another day** please. (başka bir gün)

This sweater is a bit too big.
Can you show me **another** (one) please? (başka (bir tane))

The other, belirtili nesne durumundaki tekil isimler için sıfat ya da zamir olarak kullanılır.

There are two books on the table. One is mine, and **the other book** is yours.
(Geriye bir kitap, belli bir kitap kaldı.) (**Diğer** kitap senin.)

Do you see those three girls at the corner?
Two of them are from England. **The other** is German. (**Diğeri** Alman.)

Adjective	Pronoun
another book	another
the other book	the other

8-2 WITH PLURAL NOUNS

Belirtisiz nesne durumundaki çoğul isimlerle **other** sıfat, **others** zamir olarak kullanılır. Belirtili nesneler içinse **the other** sıfat, **the others** zamir olarak kullanılır.

Antalya and Alanya are attractive summer resorts in the south. **Other summer resorts** in the south are Kemer and Kaş.

Sayısı belli bir grubun içinde geri kalan bütün öğeleri sayıyorsak, **the other + plural noun** ya da **the others** kullanılır.

She has visited five European countries. One is Germany. Another is England and **the other countries/the others** are Italy, France and Switzerland.

Adjective	Pronoun
other books	others
the other books	the others

8-3 Other, some, any, many gibi sözcüklerle de kullanılır.

This book on women's liberation is very good.
Do you have **any other books/any others** on this subject?
Bu konuda başka kitapların var mı?

Besides this financial problem, we have **many other problems/many others**.
In addition to this, we have to consider **some other factors**.

8-4 EACH OTHER and ONE ANOTHER

Each other and **one another**, "birbirimize, birbirinize" anlamını verir.

When we met on the street, we greeted **each other/one another**. (Birbirimizi selamladık.)

They are a happily-married couple. They love **each other/one another**.
(Birbirlerini seviyorlar.)

8-5 EVERY OTHER + A SINGULAR NOUN

Every other, periyodik olan birşeyin **bir atlayarak** devam ettiğini ifade eder: **every other day** (gün aşırı), **every other line** (bir satır atlayarak), **every other week** (iki haftada bir), etc.

I wash my hair **every other day**. (= every two days)
He comes to Istanbul **every other month**. (= every two months)
This meeting is held **every other year**. (= every two years)

8-6 Zaman, mesafe ve para miktarı bildiren sözcükler **another** ile kullanılır ve bu sözcükler çoğul olabilir : **another ten minutes** (bir on dakika daha), **another ten kilometers** (bir on kilometre daha), **another ten dollars** (bir on dolar daha).

I haven't finished writing my report yet. I need **another half hour**.

This money is not enough for a pair of jeans.
You should give me **another five hundred thousand liras**.

I'm not feeling tired. I can walk **another two miles**.

EXERCISE 22: Complete the sentences with a form of *other*.

- 1- If I watch television, I normally watch the BBC1 channel and rarely ever watch anything on
- 2- If we had had ten thousand pounds, we would have bought house we were shown last week.
- 3- The physiotherapy service in Oxford is superb, but I have heard that some aren't so good.
- 4- One of the cassette players is broken, but luckily one still works, so I can still play my tapes.
- 5- I'm not happy with that dry cleaner's, so I think I'll try next time.
- 6- I have a meeting with my area manager every Monday morning.
- 7- We had a terrible argument last week and we haven't spoken to since.
- 8- I think the best washing machine to buy is a Dyson, but they are quite expensive. to consider are Beko and Bendix.
- 9- If we don't get any nominees, Derek will probably be elected as chairperson.
- 10- I doubt she will be committed enough to manage the team and I have some reservations as well.
- 11- This documentary is so boring. Can I turn over to channel?
- 12- I went to the cinema with even though I had some homework to do.
- 13- While we were in London, one of our daughters stayed with my mother, and one went and stayed with my sister.
- 14- I'm sorry, but I couldn't eat thing. I've enjoyed everything, but I am full up.
- 15- Fire fighters are public employees, but unlike, such as policemen and nurses, they are allowed to strike.

Just for Fun

BETTER THAN A NATIVE SPEAKER

As I was enjoying the view at an overlook in the Great Smoky Mountains, a family of tourists pulled in. Speaking Chinese excitedly, they started taking snapshots of one another.

I thought they might want a group picture, so I approached one woman. "Excuse me," I began and then, speaking slowly in my Southern accent and using gestures, continued. "Would you (pointing to her) like me (pointing to myself) to take a picture (miming holding a camera) of all of you (sweeping my arm to indicate her family)?"

She smiled, handed me her camera and said to the others in perfect English, "This nice hillbilly woman is going to take a picture of us!"

(from Reader's Digest)

EXERCISE 23: Fill in the blanks in the passages below with the correct choice.

Canada and the United States have many major geographic features in common. They share (1) Rocky Mountains, the Interior Plains, four of the Great Lakes, the Appalachian Highlands and many rivers. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the stories of the exploration and settlement of (2) nations are closely interwoven. The complete history of neither Canada nor the United States can be studied without reference to the history of (3) They are today independent nations. (4), however, was able to achieve (5) independence by a completely different path — Canada by gradual constitutional change spread over many years, the United States by a single great War of Independence.

1-

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| A) a | B) any |
| C) — | D) some |
| E) the | |

2-

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| A) either | B) each |
| C) both | D) every |
| E) neither | |

3-

- A) another
B) other
C) the other
D) the others
E) others

4-

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| A) Every | B) All |
| C) Both | D) Each |
| E) A few | |

5-

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| A) its | B) itself |
| C) them | D) theirs |
| E) themselves | |

The Earth, man's home, is a planet. It moves around the sun in a regular orbit, as do the eight (6) planets in the solar system. Each of the solar planets (7) special characteristics, some (8) are well known to both scientists and the public in general. Saturn, for example, is surrounded by a set of rings, and Jupiter is famous as (9) planet in the solar system. The Earth also has (10) special characteristics, and these are important to man. It is the only planet known to have the right temperature and the right atmosphere to support the kind of life man knows.

6-

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A) other | B) another |
| C) the others | D) others |
| E) the other | |

7-

- A) is having
B) has
C) have had
D) are having
E) have

8-

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A) them | B) of whose |
| C) of that | D) those |
| E) of which | |

9-

- A) so large
B) large enough
C) the largest
D) too large
E) larger

10-

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A) itself | B) every |
| C) their | D) its own |
| E) another | |

Perhaps (11) common of all contracts is the institution of marriage. Although (12) the obligations that are involved are not specifically set out in the wedding ceremony (13), they are part of the law of (14) nation. Hence, when a marriage is dissolved, the divorce is, (15), the cancelling of a contract.

11-

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| A) such | B) so |
| C) more | D) the most |
| E) too | |

12-

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| A) some | B) each |
| C) all | D) the whole |
| E) both | |

13-

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A) theirs | B) them |
| C) its own | D) their own |
| E) itself | |

14-

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A) some | B) all |
| C) a few | D) every |
| E) whole | |

15-

- A) by way of
B) in a way
C) all the way
D) by the way
E) a good way

The plane (16) three passengers — a Boy Scout, a bishop and a brilliant statesman — when the pilot warned of an impending crash. "Unfortunately," the pilot said, "we have only three parachutes. I must take one so that I can report (17) accident." "(18), " said the brilliant statesman, "because I have a great contribution to make for mankind." He jumped out after the pilot. The bishop turned to the Scout. "My son," he said, "I've had a long life. (19) lies ahead. Take the last parachute, and good luck." "Don't worry, Your Grace," said the Scout. "We've got two parachutes. The brilliant statesman took (20) rucksack."

16-

- A) will be carrying
B) had carried
C) has been carrying
D) would carry
E) was carrying

17-

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| A) an | B) any |
| C) some | D) — |
| E) the | |

18-

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A) Me neither | B) I hope so |
| C) I expect not | D) So must I |
| E) I am too | |

19-

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| A) You | B) Mine |
| C) Yours | D) Myself |
| E) Yourself | |

20-

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A) my | B) mine |
| C) himself | D) itself |
| E) theirs | |

EXAMPLES FROM ÖYS/YDS

- 1- One of has to take the responsibility for setting up the experiment.

A) their B) him
C) us D) your
 E) me

(ÖYS 1991)

- 2- I spent the summer working to save money for my school fees.

A) rest B) every
C) most D) whole
 E) all

(ÖYS 1991)

- 3- We can, if you agree, watch the sunset time when Jane and Mary are free, too.

A) other B) another
C) rather D) such
 E) certain

(ÖYS 1991)

- 4- I have bought new shirt which matches jacket I bought last week.

A) some/a B) the/a
C) a/the D) some/the
 E) an/some

(ÖYS 1992)

- 5- We have already filled in application forms but Mary is still trying to complete

A) my/her B) ours/his
C) her/your D) our/hers
 E) us /theirs

(ÖYS 1992)

- 6- You can take of these two elective courses; they are very interesting.

A) both/either B) both/all
C) either/both D) one/either
 E) neither/all

(ÖYS 1992)

- 7- of the candidates an opportunity to discuss his point of view.

A) All/wants B) Each/wants
C) Every/want D) Whole/want
 E) Many/wants

(ÖYS 1992)

- 8- Could you lend me more? I've spent money you gave me yesterday.

A) any/some B) some/the
C) the/the D) —/some
 E) some/—

(ÖYS 1993)

- 9- I am so lonely and bored in this town; ever invites me

A) nobody/anywhere
B) no one/nowhere
C) anyone/nowhere
D) anybody/somewhere
E) everyone/anywhere

(ÖYS 1993)

- 10- Don't blame for keeping you waiting. It was entirely fault.

A) ours/his B) mine/their
C) her/them D) him/my
 E) them/ours

(ÖYS 1994)

- 11- Your bicycle goes much faster than because it's a lot lighter.

A) mine B) him
C) us D) their
 E) our

(ÖYS 1995)

- 12- I had to pay for these shoes than I expected to.

A) the most B) far more
C) very much D) too many
 E) fewer

(ÖYS 1995)

13- I can remember the main plot of the novel but almost of the details.

- A) none B) anything
C) little D) less
E) all

(ÖYS 1995)

14- No one knows exactly how people learn a language although a great deal of research has been carried out on the subject.

- A) İnsanların nasıl dil öğrendiği konusunda araştırma yapanların hiçbiri konuyu tam olarak bilmemektedir.
B) İnsanların dil öğrenme becerileri konusunda pek çok araştırma yapılmıştır, ancak hiç kimsenin konuyla ilgili kesin bir yargısı bulunmamaktadır.
C) İnsanların nasıl dil öğrendiği tam olarak bilinmediği için araştırmaların çoğu bu konu üzerine yapılmaktadır.
D) Hiç kimsenin, insanların nasıl dil öğrendiği konusunda yapılan araştırmalardan haberi yok.
E) Konuyla ilgili birçok araştırma yapılmasına rağmen, hiç kimse insanların nasıl dil öğrendiğini kesin olarak bilmiyor.

(ÖYS 1996)

15- car is out of order, so they want to come with us in

- A) Their/ours B) His/my
C) Hers/theirs D) Her/your
E) They/yours

(ÖYS 1997)

16- I don't like to go to the cinema twice on day.

- A) such B) same
C) the other D) the same
E) many

(ÖYS 1997)

17- He was an extremely entertaining speaker, so we all enjoyed even more than we had expected to.

- A) ourselves B) us
C) himself D) themselves
E) them

(ÖYS 1998)

18- John has told me that one of articles and two of have been accepted for publication in the journal.

- A) theirs/her B) mine/their
C) your/my D) his/yours
E) hers/ours

(ÖYS 1998)

19- Our side won, but only because on the other team was playing at all well.

- A) some B) anybody
C) everyone D) someone
E) nobody

(ÖYS 1998)

20- Though the cloakroom was very crowded, she managed to find coat fairly quickly, but it took me a long time to find

- A) theirs/our B) his/its
C) our/us D) her/mine
E) hers/theirs

(YDS 1999)

21- He turned down the offer on grounds of health, but I think there were reasons behind his decision.

- A) any B) another
C) such D) some other
E) any other

(YDS 1999)

22- bicycles are all red, is the only blue one.

- A) Theirs/yours B) Others/his
C) Ours/hers D) The other/mine
E) Your/him

(YDS 2000)

23- If Clara says she won't lend you calculator, then I'll lend you

- A) hers/ours B) his/me
C) her/mine D) their/him
E) your/his

(YDS 2001)

24- My books are still on the table where I left, but have been stolen.

- A) mine/they B) us/those
C) them/hers D) those/these
E) hers/mine

(YDS 2002)

25- The new personnel manager told us that he had visited countries in Europe.

- A) a great deal of B) a number of
C) much D) as many
E) any

(YDS 2002)

TEST YOURSELF 2

1-40. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen kelime ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

- 1- Because the amount of street crime in cities day by day, the concern of the public accordingly.
 A) rises/rise
 B) is rising/is rising
 C) are rising/has risen
 D) have risen/are rising
 E) rose/have risen
- 2- helped remove the rubble, but there was they could do as those inside had already died.
 A) Everyone/nothing
 B) Nobody/somewhere
 C) Someone/everything
 D) Anyone/something
 E) Somebody/anywhere
- 3- He didn't want to be paid for the job. he wanted was pounds for petrol.
 A) Everything/little
 B) The whole/several
 C) All/a few
 D) The other/few
 E) The more/some
- 4- When he picked up the letter, he recognised handwriting on envelope.
 A) —/the
 B) the/an
 C) —/a
 D) a/—
 E) the/the
- 5- My father bought the table in a box and assembled
 A) his own/itself
 B) itself/him
 C) them/his own
 D) it/himself
 E) theirs/its own
- 6- There have been innovative policies from the police to combat drug dealing lately.
 A) a number of
 B) most of
 C) little
 D) a large amount
 E) only a little
- 7- house is going to be allocated a private parking space.
 A) All
 B) The whole
 C) Both
 D) Each
 E) Most
- 8- who steals or damages belonging to the army during training, no matter how small, will be severely dealt with.
 A) Everybody/somewhere
 B) Something/someone
 C) Anybody/anything
 D) Everything/something
 E) Somebody/anywhere
- 9- As I had checked the owner's manual for the machine and hadn't been able to find the problem, I had option than to phone an engineer.
 A) any others
 B) no other
 C) others
 D) each other
 E) another
- 10- the classes have designed a millennium flag, though not of them are as good as this one.
 A) Each/some
 B) Every/many
 C) No/none
 D) Both/each
 E) All/all

11- I think the new manager was impressed with procedures. Of course, he had a few ideas of

- A) our/his own
- B) our own/his
- C) us/himself
- D) ourselves/him
- E) ours/him

12- Anthropologists disagree about whether pygmies, who are smallest people on the Earth, are related to other African people or they are separate race.

- A) a/the
- B) a/a
- C) the/a
- D) —/—
- E) —/the

13- All of must learn how to look after in the desert.

- A) him/himself
- B) them/themselves
- C) yourselves/you
- D) them/she
- E) us/ours

14- When an organisation works closely with to achieve social improvements, the local government gives them priority in funding.

- A) the other/whole
- B) another/both
- C) the others/either
- D) either/many other
- E) all/others

15- example of the co-operation of different organisations is when police work with the National Health Service to force drug addicts into treatment programmes.

- A) —/the
- B) The/a
- C) A/a
- D) Some/—
- E) An/the

16- The family possible summer holiday destinations, but they can't find a resort on which they agree.

- A) have been discussing/all
- B) discusses/none
- C) has discussed/every
- D) are discussing/the whole
- E) is discussing/either

17- of them made attempt to return the ball, did they?

- A) Neither/any
- B) Both/much
- C) Either/the
- D) Each/an
- E) None/some

18- I think she could have shown more consideration to the new employee.

- A) a lot of
- B) a few
- C) enough
- D) a little
- E) several

19- The factory employs so many people from the town that you are likely to see from work in the town.

- A) anywhere/anyone
- B) nowhere/anybody
- C) someone/everywhere
- D) everywhere/somebody
- E) everybody/nowhere

20- unrest has been growing amongst workforce.

- A) —/—
- B) —/the
- C) An/a
- D) The/—
- E) —/any

21- I don't know what you think, but I would rather clean house

- A) my/myself
- B) myself/itself
- C) mine/my own
- D) my own/its own
- E) me/mine

22- The manager has put faith into some of his young players.

- A) a good many
- B) too few
- C) a great deal of
- D) several
- E) a small number of

23- teams play well, so could be the winner of this evening's match.

- A) Each/all
- B) Every/any
- C) The whole, one
- D) Neither/both
- E) Both/either

24- If you need advice about your investments, call me on my mobile time.

- A) a few/some
- B) a little/each
- C) lots of/a couple
- D) some/any
- E) many/every

25- If you have to force to go to work every morning, you need to ask whether you are in the right job.

- A) himself/him
- B) myself/mine
- C) you/your own
- D) ourselves/our
- E) yourself/yourself

26- About ten percent of the metal during the manufacturing process.

- A) wastes
- B) waste
- C) are wasted
- D) is wasted
- E) have been wasted

27- About one-third of his autobiography about his life before he became a journalist.

- A) is told
- B) have told
- C) tells
- D) are telling
- E) was told

28- The representative of the workers who to strike that the management have refused to negotiate with him.

- A) threatened/were saying
- B) has threatened/was said
- C) have threatened/has said
- D) threatens/is said
- E) was threatening/has been said

29- doctor will be on duty throughout sporting event tomorrow in case of emergencies.

- A) A/the
- B) The/a
- C) —/—
- D) Some/any
- E) Any/a

30- Irish linen is widely regarded as very high quality product.

- A) An/the
- B) /the
- C) The/—
- D) —/a
- E) A/the

31- There are universities in the area, but of them has a good reputation.

- A) plenty/only one
- B) most/few
- C) a few/some
- D) enough/either
- E) several/none

32- No amount of encouragement and support will help if he doesn't want to help

- A) he/him
- B) his own/his
- C) his/his own
- D) himself/his own
- E) him/himself

33- was notified of the meeting, weren't?

- A) Someone/it
- B) Everyone/they
- C) Nobody/we
- D) Everybody/them
- E) Anyone/you

34- One of is going to look after my shop while I'm on holiday.

- A) my relatives
- B) his colleague's
- C) their secretary's
- D) the shop's manager
- E) my assistants'

35- My mother and father-in-law have given us lots of furniture and ornaments. They are particularly generous because everything they us in excellent condition.

- A) have given/is
- B) are given/has been
- C) give/were
- D) are giving/are
- E) gave/have been

36- Margo's persistent sarcastic comments to Kate spoilt the dinner party.

- A) each
- B) every
- C) all
- D) rest
- E) whole

37- Although he has worked in major city in the UK, he hasn't been able to settle

- A) any/nowhere
- B) some/elsewhere
- C) something/everywhere
- D) everywhere/somewhere
- E) every/anywhere

38- While meat is consumed every day by many Europeans, it is still scarce commodity in some Asian countries.

- A) —/any
- B) the/the
- C) the/a
- D) —/a
- E) the/—

39- Before establishing language school, she had contented with being a teacher at a private English school.

- A) herself/her
- B) her/ourselves
- C) her own/herself
- D) herself/our
- E) hers/her own

40- It is miracle that he became so successful as he did when you consider difficult circumstances he grew up under.

- A) a/the
- B) the/a
- C) —/—
- D) some/—
- E) the/some

41-50. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan seçeneği bulunuz.

41- Not even half of the population voted in the election.

- A) In reality, only half of the people turned out to vote.
- B) Little more than fifty percent of the people bothered to vote.
- C) The number of those who cast their election vote was even below fifty percent.
- D) At least half of the voters forgot to vote in the election held recently.
- E) Half of the voters decided against voting in the election.

42- The woman whose car was filmed near the scene has been eliminated from the enquiry.

- A) They are no longer looking for the lady whose car was filmed at the scene as they have another suspect.
- B) They have a suspect who is a woman seen driving a car close to the scene.
- C) The lady whose car was identified as being at the scene is one of the prime suspects.
- D) They have ruled out the lady whose car had been picked up on camera close to the scene as a suspect.
- E) The woman whose car was spotted on a security camera has come forward to rule herself out as a suspect.

43- The only person not to know of his misconduct was his manager.

- A) Everyone but his manager was aware of his misconduct.
- B) Most people were unaware of his misconduct, but his manager knew of it.
- C) He hid his misconduct from everyone, including his boss.
- D) He managed to keep his misconduct a secret from everyone.
- E) No one who had found out about his misconduct thought about telling his manager.

44- There is no question that a rise in fees would be a further disincentive for students.

- A) An increase in fees could discourage some students from continuing to study.
- B) It is certain that an increase in fees would be an additional discouragement to students.
- C) If fees are too high, then some students won't embark on a course of study.
- D) It is doubtful that a raise in fees would discourage any students from studying.
- E) The question was raised as to whether an increase in fees would discourage students.

45- The Chinese recognise that there is cruelty attached to trading in products from bears and insist that alternatives are available in their traditional medicine.

- A) The Chinese cruelly trade in parts of bears for medical purposes as there are no alternatives available in traditional medicine.
- B) The Chinese strongly deny that they cruelly sell medical products made from bears and assert that alternatives to these have been found for use in their traditional medicine.
- C) The brutality connected with selling products from bears has been acknowledged by the Chinese, who assert that there are other products in their traditional medicine that can be used in place of these.
- D) Although the Chinese have admitted that it is barbaric to use parts of bears as medicines, these form an essential part of their traditional medicine, for which there is no alternative.
- E) The Chinese don't appreciate that their trading in parts of bears for medical uses is cruel and see their actions as essential to their alternative traditional medicine.

46- The majority of delegates from the one hundred and sixty nations voted not to lift the ban on whaling.

- A) Most of the one hundred and sixty national representatives were in favour of lifting the ban on whaling.
- B) There were few delegates from the one hundred and sixty nations who weren't in favour of allowing whaling.
- C) Over half of the representatives from the one hundred and sixty countries agreed to abolish the ban on whaling.
- D) More than half of the representatives from one hundred and sixty countries voted against abolishing the ban on whaling.
- E) The ban on whaling was lifted by a majority vote from the representatives from one hundred and sixty countries.

47- Although doctors recommend doing aerobic exercise three times a week, few people over fifty heed this advice.

- A) Quite a few people over fifty do aerobic exercise as many times a week as doctors recommend.
- B) Despite recommendations from doctors that aerobic exercise should be done three times weekly, not many people over fifty conform to this.
- C) Once people reach fifty, they don't often follow the recommendations of doctors to exercise aerobically three times weekly.
- D) It is recommended by doctors that people over fifty exercise aerobically no fewer than three times each week.
- E) The doctor has given the fifty-year-olds a recommendation for exercising aerobically three times a week, but few of them will conform to this.

48- No sooner had we got to know our local policeman than he was replaced by someone else.

- A) We didn't really get to know our last police officer before he was transferred to a remote area.
- B) Everyone had just got accustomed to the police officer when he decided to do something else.
- C) They keep replacing our local police officer before we even get acquainted with him.
- D) Soon after we had got to know our local police officer, we had to ask for a replacement.
- E) Hardly had we got acquainted with our local police officer when somebody else took his place.

49- Nearly four-fifths of prisoners offend again after they are released from prison.

- A) Approximately four out of five prisoners commit more serious crimes following their release from prison.
- B) Roughly one-fifth of all criminals will serve more than one prison term.
- C) Almost eighty percent of all criminals commit more than one crime before being sent to prison.
- D) Roughly four-fifths of prisoners commit worse crimes after their release from prison.
- E) Those who do not restart their criminal activities following their release from prison form a little more than one-fifth of all.

50- The chairperson has the time until Friday to agree to the proposals, or he'll face further calls for his resignation from the committee.

- A) Because the Chairperson didn't agree to the proposals, he has been given until Friday by the committee to give his resignation.

- B) If the chairperson doesn't accept the proposals on Friday, he will probably be asked to resign by the committee.
- C) The chairperson must accept the proposals by Friday; otherwise, members of the committee will again ask him to resign.
- D) The committee have given the chairperson a deadline of Friday for accepting their proposal calling for his resignation.
- E) The chairperson has given the committee the time until Friday to agree to his proposals or to accept his resignation.

51-55. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın olan Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

51- The survival of every form of life depends on other living things and on the natural resources in its environment, such as air, soil and water.

- A) Her canlı türünün yaşamını sürdürmesinin temel koşulu, bulunduğu ortamdaki diğer canlılar ve hava, toprak ve su gibi doğal kaynaklardır.
- B) Her canlı türü yaşamını sürdürmek için, diğer canlılara ve bulunduğu ortamın hava, toprak ve su gibi doğal kaynaklarına gereksinim duyar.
- C) Her canlı türünün yaşamını sürdürmesi, diğer canlılara ve bulunduğu ortamdaki hava, toprak ve su gibi doğal kaynaklara bağlıdır.
- D) Her canlı türü, diğer canlılara ve bulunduğu ortamdaki hava, toprak ve su gibi doğal kaynaklara bağlı olarak yaşamını sürdürür.
- E) Her canlı türü yaşamını sürdürürken, diğer canlılarla ve bulunduğu ortamın hava, toprak ve su gibi doğal kaynaklarıyla etkileşim içindedir.

52- We were all aware that the only thing necessary for him to start his own business was a little courage.

- A) Hepimiz, onun kendi işini kurması için gerekli olan tek şeyin biraz cesaret olduğunun farkındaydık.
- B) Hepimiz, onun kendi işini kurarken biraz cesarete gereksinimi duyacağının ayrılmındayız.
- C) Hepimizin farkında olduğu tek şey, onun kendi işini kurabilmesi için biraz daha cesaretti olmasıydı.
- D) Biraz daha cesaretti olup kendi işini kurması gerektiği hepimizin farkında olduğu bir şeydi.
- E) Kendi işini kurabilmesi için onu biraz daha cesaretlendirmek gerektiğini hepimiz fark etmiştik.

53- I cannot say that every one of the items displayed in the fashion show appealed to me, but I appreciated the designer's style on the whole.

- A) Modacının stilini genel olarak beğendiğimi söyleyebilirim; ancak defilede sunulan her bir parçayı beğendiğimi söyleyemem.
- B) Modacının stilini genel olarak beğensem de, defilede teşhir edilen parçaların tümünün bana hitap ettiğini söyleyemem.
- C) Defilede teşhir ettikleri her bir parçanın beni etkilediğini söyleyemem, ama genel olarak modacının stili hoştu.
- D) Defilede sunulan her bir parçanın bana hitap ettiğini söyleyemem, ama modacının stilini genel olarak beğendim.
- E) Defilede teşhir edilen parçaların hiçbirini bana hitap etmiyordu, ama modacının stilini genel olarak etkileyici buldum.

54- Besides for the treatment of a variety of ailments, herbs were also used to mask unpleasant household odours and to enhance the taste of dull food.

- A) Şifalı otlar, çeşitli hastalıkların tedavisinde kullanıldığı gibi, evdeki kötü kokuların bastırılmasında ve yemeklerin tadının artırılmasında da önemliydi.
- B) Evdeki kötü kokuları bastırmak ve lezzetsiz yemeklerin tadını artırmak için de kullanılan şifalı otlar, esas olarak çeşitli hastalıkların tedavisinde kullanılıyordu.
- C) Çeşitli hastalıkların tedavisinin yanı sıra, şifalı otlar, evdeki kötü kokuları bastırmak ve tatsız yemeklerin tadını artırmak için de kullanılırdı.
- D) Çeşitli hastalıkları tedavi ederken kullanılan şifalı otlar, aynı zamanda evdeki kötü kokuları bastırır ve tatsız yemeklerin tadını da artırır.
- E) Şifalı otlar, sadece hastalıkların tedavisi için değil, evdeki kötü kokuları bastırmak ve yemeklerin tadını artırmak için de kullanılmıştır.

55- The slightest change in a perfume formula can differentiate one firm's product from that of another.

- A) Formülündeki çok küçük bir değişiklik bile, bir firmanın ürünü olan parfümü bir diğerininkinden ayırt etmeye yeter.
- B) Bir parfüm formülündeki en ufak bir değişiklik, bir firmanın ürününü bir diğerininkinden ayırt eder.
- C) Bir parfümün formülünde en küçük bir değişiklik yapıldığında, bir firmanın ürünü diğerininkinden ayırt edilir.
- D) Bir firmanın ürününü diğerlerinininkinden ayırt etmek için, parfümün formülünde çok küçük bir değişiklik yapmak yeterlidir.
- E) Bir firmanın ürününü diğerlerinininkinden ayırt eden aslında parfümün formülünde yapılmış küçük bir değişikliktir.

56-60. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın olan İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

56- Emlakçı bana, hiçbiri benim istediğim özellikleri tümüyle taşımayan bir sürü ev gösterdi.

- A) Although the real estate agent showed me plenty of houses, none of them was exactly as I wanted.
- B) The real estate agent showed me a lot of houses, none of which had all the qualities I wanted.
- C) Most of the houses I was shown by the real estate agent did not have the qualities I would like.
- D) Of the many houses the real estate agent showed me, none carried any of the qualities I was insistent on.
- E) All of the houses I was shown by the real estate agent carried only some of the qualities I wanted.

57- Rezervlerin artık büyük ölçüde tükendiği Kıbrıs'ta bakır bir zamanlar çok boldu.

- A) Cyprus used to have plenty of copper, but now most of the reserves are depleted.
- B) Copper, which used to be found abundantly in Cyprus, is now almost non-existent there.
- C) Copper is no longer plentiful in Cyprus, which used to have a lot of rich reserves.
- D) Cyprus does not possess much copper any more, but the metal was quite plentiful there.
- E) Copper was once plentiful in Cyprus, where reserves are now largely depleted.

58- Bazı müşterileri memnun etmek o kadar zordur ki onlara ne kadar iyi davranırsak davranalım, hizmetimizle ilgili şikayet edecek bir şey bulurlar.

- A) Some customers are so difficult to please that, no matter how well we treat them, they find something to complain about our service.
- B) For some customers, there is always something to complain about our service, so we cannot please them whatever we do.
- C) Even if we try hard, we can't please all the customers with our service, so we should expect some complaints occasionally.

- D) It is so difficult to please the customers that, however well we treat them, they'll always find something to complain about.
- E) In order to please those customers who like to complain about anything, we should treat them really well and impress them with our service.

59- Son zamanlarda bazı kanser türlerinin tedavisinde biraz ilerleme kaydedilmiş olması çok umut verici.

- A) It is hoped that, with the progress that has been made recently, certain types of cancer will be treated.
- B) It's very promising that there has been a little progress in the treatment of certain types of cancer recently.
- C) There is little hope, despite the progress that has been made recently, that certain types of cancer can be treated.
- D) The fact that there has been a little progress in the treatment of certain cancers recently makes us feel hopeful.
- E) Little progress has been made in the treatment of cancer, yet it is still promising that certain types can be treated.

60- Sikhizm'in teolojisi temel olarak Hindu'dur, ama hem İslamiyet'ten hem de Hristiyanlık'tan bir takım unsurlar almıştır.

- A) Although its theology is, for the great part, Hindu, Sikhism adopted plenty of elements from both Islam and Christianity.
- B) Sikhism took over many elements from both Islam and Christianity, yet its theology is basically Hindu.
- C) Sikhism, whose theology is largely Hindu, was influenced by Islam and Christianity and adopted many elements from both.
- D) Sikhism's theology is basically Hindu, but it took over a number of elements from both Islam and Christianity.
- E) Though its theology is based on Hinduism, both Islam and Christianity lent a number of elements to Sikhism.

TEST YOUR VOCABULARY

- 1- The thrill of being a disciplined rider on a disciplined horse is well worth the
 A) waste B) effort
 C) unity D) principle
 E) target

- 2- My mother came today and served me my lunch on a as I was ill in bed with a cold.
 A) tip B) mat
 C) pot D) tray
 E) saucer

- 3- I normally wash my car myself and use the garden to rinse it off.
 A) pipe B) tube
 C) jug D) straw
 E) hose

- 4- In learning a foreign language, it is important to learn about word stress, which usually varies with the function of a word and the number of it contains.
 A) syllables B) charts
 C) tables D) notes
 E) phrases

- 5- She wore a black skirt with a red jacket with a gold bird-shaped on the left side of its collar.
 A) necklace B) crown
 C) brooch D) buckle
 E) button

- 6- The narrow coast road which winds along the Black Sea is bordered by a hazel where blackberries can be found in abundance in autumn.
 A) fence B) pavement
 C) hedge D) brook
 E) trim

- 7- The recent growth of 'crack-cocaine' use in rural England is a frightening
 A) phenomenon B) awareness
 C) significance D) benevolence
 E) demonstration

- 8- He had a of an anchor on his left shoulder, which he had decided to have done after a few drinks when he was working in the merchant navy.
 A) blemish B) scar
 C) mosaic D) tattoo
 E) punch

- 9- Because she wanted to give birth to her child at home, the came to her house when the baby was due.
 A) toddler B) infant
 C) housewife D) patient
 E) midwife

- 10- She is a very attractive girl, but she has some unsightly on her face.
 A) stains B) creases
 C) soils D) blemishes
 E) folds

- 11- The doctor stitched up the young man's face but warned him that he would have a lifelong
 A) wrinkle B) scar
 C) crease D) tattoo
 E) wound

- 12- Don't put that jumper on. I'm sure it still feels slightly
 A) soaked B) damp
 C) drowned D) crisp
 E) spongy

- 13- Before you use my bicycle, I will adjust the height of the for you.
 A) saddle B) brake
 C) pedal D) bell
 E) rack

- 14- The British Nationality Act of 1981 did away with the term British subject as a description of the people of its former colonies and it with the still used term Commonwealth citizen.
 A) attended B) eliminated
 C) replaced D) repaired
 E) enslaved

15- The popular pecan nut belongs to the same family as the walnut. Although the shells of the two nuts are completely different, the actual nuts each other closely.

- A) modify B) improve
C) influence D) resemble
E) reflect

16- Giving £650,000 to train young unemployed people as chefs was an act of by the famous chef, television personality and author.

- A) modesty B) benevolence
C) celebrity D) conservation
E) momentum

17- She never would have reached such a high position in a male-dominated industry if she had not had a huge amount of

- A) benevolence B) demonstration
C) determination D) presence
E) conservation

18- I don't think I had assembled the coffee table very well as when I put something heavy on it, it

- A) crushed B) crumbled
C) shrank D) collapsed
E) declined

19- The appliance store stated that the price included the of the heater in the bathroom.

- A) installation B) performance
C) exhibition D) validity
E) breakage

20- When they moved to Australia, they took very few with them and had to buy most items once they had arrived.

- A) exhibits B) souvenirs
C) additions D) belongings
E) relatives

21- The ice-skaters were brilliant and the costumes were beautiful. Overall the show was

- A) devastating B) fabulous
C) suspicious D) envious
E) tasty

22- Most people don't know the name of the person representing their region in the European Parliament. That is, of European government is low among the general public.

- A) alertness B) preparation
C) awareness D) security
E) dignity

23- I asked my manager whether I could leave early if I lunch and worked instead.

- A) broke B) omitted
C) leaped D) jumped
E) skipped

24- Peter's photograph of the Scottish bay really the beautiful sunset.

- A) chased B) grasped
C) swallowed D) caught
E) swept

25- The Scottish islanders a tweed cloth made from local wool, which is known throughout the world.

- A) stick B) weave
C) carve D) sculpt
E) install

26- On Halloween, Jason dressed up like a ghost and tried to his sister by jumping out on her.

- A) torture B) inquire
C) uphold D) scare
E) cheat

27- While many Native Americans have become almost totally westernised, some have made a positive effort to their ancient culture.

- A) stem B) survive
C) retain D) irritate
E) deter

28- I didn't watch the big match on television, but I listened to the on the radio.

- A) commentary B) animation
- C) rehearsal D) narrative
- E) contradiction

29- In large cities that originate from car, bus and truck exhausts make air quality very poor.

- A) components B) pollutants
- C) ingredients D) portions
- E) leaks

30- To minimise the effect on traffic of the annual flooding, the council has improved the of roads.

- A) irrigation B) quantity
- C) transport D) carriage
- E) drainage

31- The government did not imagine it would so much resistance to increasing taxes to pay for improved health services.

- A) intervene B) interview
- C) embrace D) embark
- E) encounter

32- In order to this resistance, the government stated that it was necessary to raise taxes to recruit extra staff for hospitals and to reduce waiting times.

- A) expend B) defend
- C) combat D) deteriorate
- E) compound

33- Although Mark said his lottery win would not change him, it has had a huge on his lifestyle.

- A) pressing B) stability
- C) imprint D) impact
- E) conflict

34- The research and development assistant is statistics on the cost of street crime to the community.

- A) compiling B) constructing
- C) imagining D) encouraging
- E) dissolving

35- Because she loves cats, she converted part of her farm into a for abandoned animals.

- A) dispensary B) sanatorium
- C) dormitory D) sanctuary
- E) hatchery

36- Mr and Mrs Clondike a Latin American dance club on Thursday afternoons.

- A) educate B) train
- C) rehearse D) attend
- E) perform

37- Since the embarrassing mistake we made, we have improved our security in the laboratory.

- A) exhibits B) procedures
- C) assemblies D) displays
- E) distributors

38- Nobody was killed in the collision of two buses, but there were a number of

- A) fatalities B) wounds
- C) casualties D) murders
- E) capacities

39- I have increased my hours from 18.5 to 35 per week, so, of course, my income has gone up,

- A) formerly B) periodically
- C) indefinitely D) marginally
- E) accordingly

40- I wouldn't have ordered the television table if I had realised that I would have to it myself.

- A) manufacture B) assemble
- C) demolish D) decipher
- E) collapse